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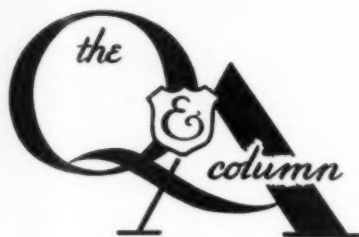
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Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 5

February, 1957

No.

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Law and Order Photo

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Issued Monthly by LAW AND ORDER magazine, 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y. Subscription Price for the United States and Canada \$3.00. Single Copy 35c.

Accepted as Controlled Circulation Publication at Hanover, New Hampshire
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February, 1957

GUEST EDITORIAL

William C. Copp

Thank you Chief!

Thank you 2768 Chiefs!

For this is the number of Chiefs who answered our questionnaire and voted on the most helpful article on "Working With Youth" and on "Traffic" for our annual award and trophy plaques. This tremendous vote means that nearly half of the Chiefs reading LAW AND ORDER have served as judges in these two contests, and have chosen the winners. No fairer choice can be made than by the readers—chiefs, in daily contact with these problems.

The winners will be announced in our March issue. Proud they should be—for the judging panel is the field itself. And we are proud too, that so many Chiefs have shown this interest in LAW AND ORDER articles, and joined in this recognition of their fellow officers. Thanks too, to the many contributors in the Youth and Traffic article contests. This is genuine "reader participation."

"The Flame Burns Bright!" The torch that we lit in January 1953—for no magazine can really be published if it does not carry a torch—has sputtered and smoldered through its early issues and flames high. With this January we reached 10,000 circulation, and publish 56 to 64 pages an issue. More than sixty advertisers use each issue to report on their products to America's 6411 Police Chiefs. Thanks to the interest our readers have shown, advertisers get excellent results and LAW AND ORDER is "in the black."

Serving you with the best in articles now becomes our one big job, for circulation and income have been solved. And so, as Publisher I want to share with you our future plans.

The "Award Articles" have been an outstanding success. We went right to our readers for help in practical articles on solving juvenile delinquency and traffic problems, and you have responded well. As this subject is inexhaustible, and the Chief himself is the only real authority, we will continue the \$25.00 "Rewards" for each article published, and the presentation of plaques to winners elected by readers again this coming year. But, a new subject needs this same reader participation treatment, and that is:

Police Science. Pictured in this report to you is a new plaque that Art Editor "Jo" Haight and Blackinton have created for us. Two of these will be awarded each year, one to a Police Chief or Officer, and one to a Manufacturer, for the best article on Police Science you Chiefs will select. The runner-up articles will receive the same \$25.00 "reward" for each article published. Officers will be asked to write on how they or their department solved a crime or problem by the application of scientific methods. The award to a manufacturer will be for an article on police science equipment and how to use it. The Plaque Awards for the best article in both classes will be based on your judgment as to which officer, and which manufacturer helped you most with his article. We need to exchange more information of a practical sort about the actual application of "Police Science." Theory is all well and good, but application in practice is what you know about, and what you want to read about. There is no limit on words or subject. Join us as generously as you have and will again in



Publisher of LAW AND ORDER

1957 on the Youth and Traffic stories. This is your magazine!

"In-Service Training Articles" may well prove to be LAW AND ORDER's greatest accomplishment, as we look back on its first four years. These great writers have contributed so much to the vital job of police training through their "Planned Series of Articles."

W. E. Blackwell	—Notes on Law
Bruce Holmgren	—Primary Police Functions
Dave Moreton	—Weapon-Wise
R. H. Sigward	—Modern Self-Defense
Chief John I. Schwarz	—Questions and Answers
Irving B. Zeichner	—According to Law

together with our own Lee E. Lawder generally writing on Public Relations, and classics from the field by Chief Fred B. Hunt, Chief John T. Truett, Dispatcher Dick Whittemore and Investigator Jack E. Rytten. All contributed a number of instructive articles whose "punched pages" could well be inserted into your "training ring book"—if you are saving every issue intact for ring book filing.

"Interrogation" is the subject of a brilliant new series which started in January and will run for 18 chapters. The authors are Richard O. Arther and Rudolph R. Caputo, gifted interrogators. Dick Arther is a member of the organization of John E. Reid & Associates. These articles are as fascinating as fiction, but as practical as Holmgren. When I first received the manuscript from Editor Lawder, I took it on a night train to Toronto to glance over, but instead read it in my berth until dawn. I can promise you a treat, and material you will treasure, and again bind in your "Ring Books."

And to the future? I pledge to keep the flame burning bright, and Lee Lawder will bring the fuel. Inspirational articles from high government officers, such as our series of Governors' Guest Editorials; and from issue to issue, we will "focus attention" as in 1956 in this pattern:

January	—Police Radio
February	—Summer Uniforms
March	—Police Science Equipment
April	—Police Photography
May	—Civil Defense
June	—Traffic
July	—Mobile & Foot Patrol
August	—Winter Uniforms
September	—International & IACP
October	—Accent on Safety
November	—Annual Weapons Issue
December	—Directory of Equipment Dealers

Warmly I invite you to help Lawder with his "fuel" and make LAW AND ORDER yours not only to read, but for the expression of your own ideas, so often more useful to your fellow officers than you may dream. And perhaps you may win the plaque for your wall.

WHEN ALL OTHER THINGS are equal the greatest amount of co-operation can be obtained from fellow officials and the public at large by the police officer whom everyone likes. Here are 23 of the best ways to win friends and exert influence:

1. Give the other fellow your full attention while talking to him, listening to him, answering his questions or hearing his problem.

2. Smile and be cheerful. This may be difficult at the end of a hard day, but it is just as important then as any time. Good nature brings the best response from everyone.

3. No smoking while attending to police business with either John Citizen or some other public official or employee. This is a must of good manners, applicable anywhere and everywhere.

4. Be neat at all times. It's not easy to keep that way during busy periods, but a nice appearance is important enough to warrant an occasional "aside" for attention to hair and clothes.

5. Keep clean and fresh. Rumples, dirty uniforms proclaim a lack of self respect, as well as little consideration of the other fellow.

6. Except in handling known criminals use the law with gentleness and consideration of the position in which John Citizen finds himself for perhaps the first time in his life.

7. Keep your distance. Too close an approach is seldom warranted; so keep a respectable distance, particularly from the ladies.

8. Avoid an appraising look. It's bad manners to make a head-to-toe inspection of any person, or to imply by word or glance that we are trying to size them up with the possibility that they are some criminal with an arm long record.

9. Save gossip for the front parlor at home. Although many of us indulge in this habit, it should never be done with the people we meet while on duty. If we gossip about Joe before Sam, Sam will assume that we gossip about him when we are talking to Joe.

23 ways to win friends

by Ernest W. Fair

10. Assist the other fellow beyond the mechanical routine of your official duties as a police officer. Any brush with the "law" is a disquieting experience for the average citizen and he needs all of the careful handling and understanding a police officer can give him.

11. Maintain your dignity all through your official duty hours. People expect a police officer to be a dignified man; if he is not they suspect all kinds of things about him. Respect for the law comes with dignity and the police officer without such dignity seldom radiates such respect.

12. Avoid "talking down" to any citizen. Nothing is more insulting than to be treated as though you were slow to catch on, or to have something explained in unnecessary detail.

13. Watch hands and nails. Many police officers are careful in every detail of appearance except fingernails and it means a lot to the women with whom we come in contact in line with our official duties.

14. Be glad to see people. Nothing pays like an honest smile and a ring of friendliness in one's voice. To be effective, this bit of good manners has to be genuine. It's always a good custom to be friendly.

15. Practice common courtesies. A simple "thank you" said in the right tone of voice is a great friendship and goodwill builder; "Excuse me," "I beg your pardon," and similar polite little phrases build respect.

16. Keep all of your official working "tools" neat and in order, i.e., everything from your gun to the pencil with which you write out those traffic tickets. No one likes to look at untidy and ragged things of any kind.

17. Acquire the patience of Job for those difficult situations where you must enforce an ordinance against a citizen who believes himself or herself in no way violating that ordinance. When you do, the anger they have at the time will soon melt away and they'll remember you for it when they are able to analyze the situation after closer personal reflection.

18. Keep your temper. That's a cardinal commandment of good manners. Other people nearby may be upset by a scene. It is for them we should keep our temper, no matter how trying the situation.

19. Answer questions frankly and clearly. An evasive reply is not only a demonstration of poor manners; it shows lack of intelligence. When the question concerns something with which we are not acquainted, an honest admission is better than an evasive reply.

20. Do not chew gum while on duty. No one likes to see a rhythmically moving jaw.

21. Never let Mr. Citizen wait around at the station while we indulge in a conversation with a fellow officer in a corner.

22. Study the laws you must enforce closely and in minute detail; people expect a police officer to know them as well as a practicing attorney of many years.

23. Try to handle all police business concerning John Citizen privately and not before his friends, fellow workers or acquaintances. It may be a perfectly harmless affair but those people will immediately assume otherwise and he will never forgive us for such actions.



IT IS NOW APPARENT that the wide range of specialized knowledge and abilities required of the police officer make it imperative that he be given professional training. Yet, today some policemen are named to the force, given a badge and a gun, and directed to enforce the law without having received any training whatsoever. Even more appalling, today some department heads are in and out of office by virtue of changes in the political winds so that communities have Republican chiefs of police or Democratic chiefs of police.

Good government cannot afford poor policemen. And, by the same token, everyone in the law enforcement field from top to bottom must be worthy of his hire. There is need for police administrative training of officers in the higher echelons of command. Once imbued with the need for greater intellectual standards in the police arts and sciences, a chief of police is on the way to putting his department house in order.

It is comforting to find that Chief George Otlewis of the Chicago Park District Police, who now heads the International Association of Chiefs of Police, is a bookworm of considerable note and a staunch believer in the value of special schooling for his subordinates. The modern administrator knows that training is not meant for the rookie alone but is needed at intervals for all officers.

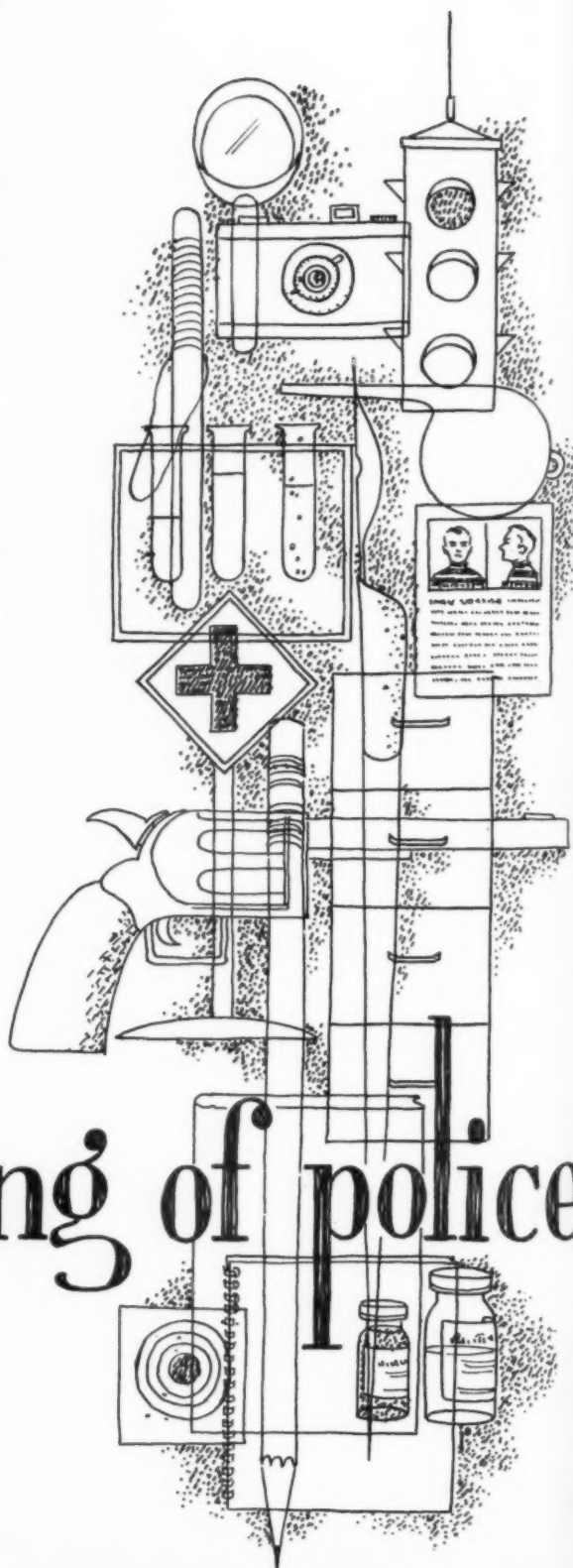
Full four-year courses for those pursuing careers in the police field have been developed at a number of universities, but they are still too few and far between. Of more general application have been the in-service courses of the type provided at the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University and duplicated in various parts of the country. In-service study is a mere stop-gap, of course, but it represents a step in the right direction.

Inasmuch as the recruit of today is the chief of tomorrow, the importance of first-class training cannot be overstressed. In 1935, F. B. I. Director J. Edgar Hoover established the National Police Academy in the firm be-

the training of police

lieve that such training is the life-blood of effective law enforcement. Thus, the finest of facilities have been made available to the nation's local police.

Thousands of police officers from every state in the union have reaped the benefits of the now 12-weeks course given at Washington, D. C. and Quantico, Va. The final 2 weeks of this training is given over to specialized subjects which may be selected by the local police chief as being of special interest to his depart-



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ment. Topics available include police organization and administration, laboratory aids to investigation, use of records in police administration, fingerprint identification, investigative methods and techniques, firearms training, police photography, defensive tactics, and traffic control.

In addition, the F. B. I. is willing to take an active part in all police training on a local level, but such participation is subject to certain policies. One primary requirement is that the schools be under the control of law enforcement agencies. This follows the basic premise that law enforcement is the responsibility of the community and not some national agency.

By far, the largest police organization in the world is to be found in the City of New York. Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy, a career cop of the first caliber, has embarked on a campaign to professionalize "New York's finest" on the order of the F. B. I. In so doing, he has broadened the scope of the in-service training of his force by taking advantage of municipal college facilities.

The New York Police Academy, with a history dating back more than a hundred years, is comprised of the following schools:

1. Recruits' Training School.
2. Detectives' Training School.
3. Teachers' Training School.
4. Officers' Training School.
5. Specialized Training School.
6. Horsemanship School.
7. Motor Transport School.
8. Traffic and Highway Safety School.
9. Firearms Instruction School.
10. Law School.
11. Aviation School.

In an angry and provocative work called "The Trou-

BY IRVING B. ZEICHNER

ble With Cops," Albert Deutsch pointed out that the advance in the professionalizing process has been remarkable considering that August Vollmer became the nation's first professor of police administration scarcely more than twenty-five years ago. University courses in police administration and police service no longer bring the derisive cry of "college cop."

Mr. Deutsch maintains, however, that too few departments take advantage of the facilities available in states which operate regular training schools for local

police. He attributes this partly to the indifference of old-time chiefs to any kind of formal training, partly to the acute manpower shortage which makes it difficult to spare men from their posts long enough to take a training course, and partly to the intense, almost fanatical suspicion and resentment toward any display of state interference in local police matters and the feeling that training schools may be an opening wedge toward state control.

It is pertinent to note that a legislative effort to set up a Police Training Commission to standardize the training of rookie police in New Jersey has run up against a cry of "grab for power" by the State. In refuting the charge, Attorney General Grover C. Richman remarked that no avocation can be called a profession, be it that of the lawyer, doctor, or policeman, without professional standards.

After surveying much of the type of training afforded police across the nation, Albert Deutsch wrote:

"Many cities maintain their own schools or 'academies' for training recruits, or rookies, and for 'in-service training' of police officers already on the regular force. Unfortunately, most local police academies have low educational standards—many of them ludicrously low. Too many are badly housed and badly equipped, with poorly planned and poorly taught courses. Too often the instructors are recruited mainly from among policemen who have been 'taken off the streets' because they make poor patrolmen, or are veterans ready to be put out to pasture, with little or no regard to their proficiency to teach their craft. Rookies are taught old myths and errors in the theory and practice of police work instead of being indoctrinated with modern police science. The police trainee is exposed to a seemingly endless chain of dull classroom lectures by uninspired and ill-informed instructors. There is a tendency to inundate the poor trainee with a flood of facts that even the greatest mental geniuses could not absorb."

The Newark (N. J.) Police Academy, which operates under the direction of Captain Richard J. Foley, has earned a well-deserved reputation as a school of learning in every sense of the word. The Academy is housed in a 3-story building and contains full classroom facilities, fully-equipped gymnasium, ballistics laboratory, chemical laboratory, and reference lending library. It offers basic police courses for patrolmen, retraining and promotional training.

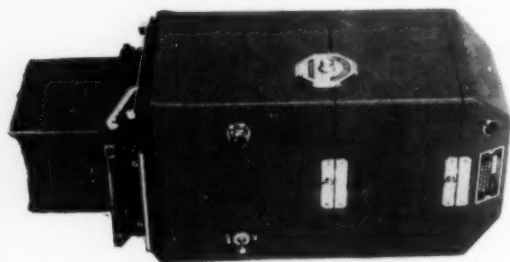
Employing the latest teaching aids, the recruit school devotes 140 hours of instruction in 35 courses, as follows:

Firearms (40), First aid (20), Criminal laws of New Jersey and City Ordinances (10), Law of Arrest (8), Motor Vehicle and Traffic Regulations (5), Accident Investigation (3), Note-taking and Report-writing (7), Interviews and Investigations (3), Crime Scene Searches and Precautions at Scenes (2), Scientific Crime Detec-

(Continued on next Page)

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For further information circle #52 on Readers Service Card

Training of Police (From Page 7)

tion Aids (2), Law of Evidence (4), Preservation of Evidence (1), Testifying in Court (2), Patrol (2), Observation and Description (3), Duties at Scenes of Emergencies (1), Defensive Tactics and Use of Baton (4), Human Relations (4), Public Relations (2), How to Recognize and Handle Abnormal People (2), Emergency Action on Maternity Calls (2), Rules and Regulations of Department (2).

Additionally, there are 13 hours of instruction by the County Prosecutor, Sheriff, Juvenile Court Judge, Chief Magistrate, Alcohol Beverage Control Director, Special

Agent in Charge of the F. B. I. in New Jersey and Special Agents of the F. B. I.

As for police schooling in the balance of the Garden State, the New Jersey Police Academy makes available to local departments the first-rate training furnished its state troopers. Although the actual cost per student is \$248.83 for 6 weeks of instruction at the state barracks, the municipality is charged only \$50. Marks attained by each student are forwarded to the local department head.

It should be observed that certain subjects which are stressed in one part of the country do not necessarily call for emphasis elsewhere. Training programs must be adopted to conditions peculiar to the area in question. Chief John F. McGinty of East Orange, N. J., who made a comprehensive study of training methods for the Association of Chiefs of Police of Essex County, recently warned against over-emphasis of certain topics. He told of specialists who are wont to take over the bulk of a program and, to the neglect of essential subjects, cause a serious imbalance of time.

Speaking before the New Jersey State League of Municipalities at a symposium devoted to a study of police training methods, Chief McGinty further cautioned his listeners, as follows:

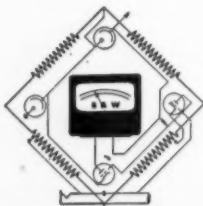
"There is a tendency in some circles of the police profession to lay to academic and clinical training the whole burden of producing a finished police officer. This can never happen. If this were so, there would be no need for supervising police officers. Training programs are merely initial steps. Administrative and supervisory police officers must recognize that completeness of finish, if at all possible, is gained only through guidance and control during the crucible of practical experience. This is the responsibility of supervisors and there can be no neglect of it. It must be constant and continuous in order to attain the status of a professional police officer."

If training is to be purposeful, it should be part and parcel of a merit promotion system. Any such program which permits the selection of those best suited for positions of responsibility and leadership is a morale booster

(Continued on Page 52)

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February, 1957



After The Killer

by Charles E. DuMond
Hutchinson (Kansas)
Police Department

"Killer loose. Armed. Believed to be dangerous".

These terse words describe the modern automobile driver who is practicing poor driving habits.

Police across our nation are doing something about this killer. Last year in 1955, he killed 37,800 of our citizens. This figure was 2,300 more than in 1954. One out of every seventy-five persons met death needlessly!

Due to these facts, traffic men, like Captain Bob Bruce of the Hutchinson Kansas Police Department, are alarmed at the six and one-half percent increase in traffic deaths during 1955. They are determined to lessen killing caused by the uncontrolled car.

We will share a story about how one idea was used to stop the killer:

Bob Bruce looked at the statistics handed him by Traffic Sergeant, Bill Wilson. Three people killed in his city because of traffic in 1955. One hundred and thirty-one injured!

"Figures like these from a small city are not good", he declared for the benefit of traffic enforcement officers in his office.

Bob pulled open the traffic file and looked at information recorded about police efforts in 1955 for Hutchinson, a small city of thirty-five thousand people. 8,675 inches of safety advertisements were published in the local newspaper; 3,226 safety announcements in addition to twenty-seven hours of traffic programs on radio and television; 26,000 pieces of traffic safety literature were distributed, plus

5,000 copies of "Traffic Rule Digest"; 3,200 vehicles checked on ten essential points of safety; 31,000 man hours spent in traffic control and accident investigation; 372 arrests made from drivers involved in about 640 accidents; 106 people convicted for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

In spite of all these efforts, citizens failed to practice safety habits.

"We've got to keep trying new things. Hitting our target from every direction seems to be the only way of getting this problem under control", Bob muttered to himself.

He talked to many people in Hutchinson about the problem. Then one day an idea crystallized.

"Hm-m-m, I wonder". Bob reached for the phone and dialed Mohawk 2-3351.

"Is Clair Anderson there? Hello, Clair, just had an idea and wondered what you might think of it".

Clair Anderson is the local chairman of the Hutchinson Safety Council. Together these men worked with others on the following plan to strike again at America's greatest killer, the uncontrolled car.

It was agreed that COMMUNITY TRAFFIC SAFETY SUNDAY would be observed in Hutchinson, Kansas on the Sunday before Memorial Day. Radio, television and press were all informed and willing to cooperate. Ministers throughout the city participated and used 17,000 bulletin traffic inserts. Also officers from the Hutchinson Naval Air

Station, just ten miles south of Hutchinson, helped with the idea.

Preparing traffic safety packets for all officials and civic leaders mentioned in the previous paragraph was really a job for traffic division officers. These packets contained the following materials:

"Fatal Fallacies" and "The Passing Scene",—booklets distributed by the Travelers Insurance Companies; a Safety League Membership Card for bicycle riders with the rules established by the Bicycle Institute of America, 122 East 42nd Street, New York City; "Safe Driving Isn't Luck",—a traffic safety leaflet available from the Grain Dealers Mutual Insurance Company; "Look, Listen, and Live",—a Union Pacific Railroad Safety leaflet; "Driver Safety",—a small booklet developed by the Hutchinson Police Department, with the financial assistance of Lodge 982, Loyal Order of Moose; "Keep This In Your Car—Use In Case Of An Accident",—an informational leaflet, prepared by the Bar Association of the State of Kansas; "Killer Horses",—urging traffic control, and "DDT", "The Night's Deceiving Eyes", "Hi! Bike Pilots",—all pamphlets available from the Allstate Insurance Company; "Bikes—And Boys—And Girls",—a sixteen page booklet of bicycle instruction.

(Continued on Page 50)



"Believe me, Chief! It's lucky we had the Halligan Tool* with us. It saved his life."

No, it wasn't luck. It was the forethought of a chief who made sure his patrol cars carried the best emergency equipment.

In this instance the Halligan Tool made it possible to open a locked door so that assistance could be given a sick man.

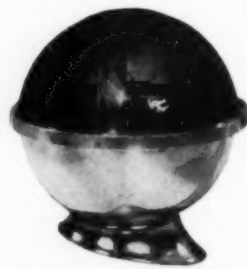
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panther on the prowl



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For further information circle #6 on Readers Service Card

February, 1957

11



Primary Police Functions

Handling Evidence



An In-Service Training Aid

by Bruce Holmgren

AT THE SCENE OF A CRIME the police officer first arriving has both a responsibility and an opportunity. Probably no policeman can do more good or more harm to the case for the prosecution than this officer. Reason for this is that the first man on the scene must take charge of the physical evidence involved in the case. Instances of evidence being trampled on, or even destroyed, by the public and by police officers are too well known to require listing.

The big thing to remember is that in the previous chapters we have talked about statements from people, referring to what they said or wrote down, and now we are talking about physical things of all types. The important consideration is that the two go hand in hand. If the officer is to prosecute his case successfully he may find the physical evidence equally if not more important than the statements taken.

Get Just One Chance. We should introduce our discussion of handling evidence by emphasizing that more often than not the police officer gets just one chance to preserve evidence intact. It may be removed by anyone, from the defendant himself to a mere souvenir hunter. Or it may be erased by weather—often it is “perishable” in character, such as a footprint in the mud. The kinds of physical evidence are too numerous to list. The important thing is an officer fixes in his mind the necessity of finding it quickly and preserving it properly.

It makes no difference that the policeman answering the first call is not the one to make or complete the investigation. It often happens that detectives and laboratory technicians will come into the picture later. But their work is lost unless the first officer on the scene saves the evidence for them.

Remember Purpose Of Evidence

Reason for all this care is to be able to use the physical evidence in identifying and convicting the guilty party in the course of the administration of justice. Unless the evidence accomplishes this or makes a contribution to this accomplishment it is of no value. You may take the most elaborate care in the world of a set of footprints in the mud, or anything else, but unless they have a bearing on the case and contribute to the prosecution of the offender you are wasting your time in caring for them.

At the same time the police officer on the beat should not try to decide what is valuable physical evidence and what is of no value. He must give the benefit of the doubt to the possibility that something is evidence. This emphasizes that his major job upon arrival at a crime scene is to hold the situation intact. His job is primarily one of preserving what is there in order that others, such as laboratory technicians may use the things he finds and preserves.

Hold Scene Intact. Therefore, the first thing to do upon arrival is to hold everything just as you find it. A basic starting point is to prevent the occupants of a house, office or yard (or any other physical location) from moving or disturbing anything, and to keep any more people from coming in. The kind of crime involv-

ing physical evidence usually attracts a crowd and if the officer first at the scene can keep unauthorized persons from entering the scene he has won half the battle.

Incidentally, he sometimes finds that his trouble comes from “authorized” people. Persons with varying kinds of official or at least influential connections often think they have something to do with the investigation will appear as if from nowhere. The police officer should be diligent in following his official instructions regarding other officers.

Fewer People The Better

Keeping spectators as well as probable friends of the likely suspect from damaging evidence is one thing, but what about other investigators? Representatives of politically selected officials usually find their way into the case—sometimes only to get the publicity. The problem is especially acute where the sheriff, prosecutor, coroner, and perhaps the chief of police himself, are at odds, or at least are engaged in a tacit race to solve the crime.

A well-known case in a large city involved a murder of the mother of two young women. They lived in a fashionable hotel and occupied a position of some social standing. The lieutenant arriving from the district police station wanted to make what he considered an appropriate investigation. Before he could do so, he was overruled by a myriad of superiors.

Too Many Officers. Before long, the captain of the district, the chief of detectives (from the central detective division of the police department), the supervising captain representing the police commissioner's office, the coroner and his aides, the chief investigator for the prosecutor all showed up at the scene. Obviously, the investigation made little progress. The problem was compounded by the fact that these officers owed their allegiance if not their jobs to different official and political superiors.

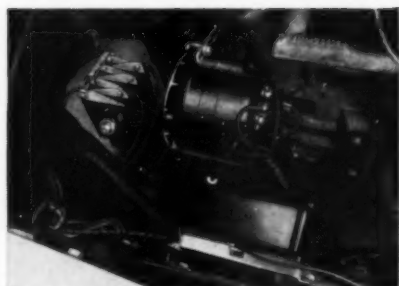
Sometimes officers from different agencies get together and agree on a joint procedure. The trouble is that when they agree to pool their evidence and leads some officer will hit on a lead that he wants to try out for himself. Then, after he bungles it he turns it over to the pool, noting casually that “this fellow might have seen something and we ought to question him” or something along that line. Such experiences emphasize the necessity of preserving whatever physical evidence there is.

Protect The Physical Setting

A good police department should have definite procedures and insist that officers follow them as to the protecting of the scene. In view of the handicaps facing the officers making the investigation it is all the more important to take prompt care of whatever physical evidence there may be. If this means chasing out the mayor, village trustee, chairman of the police committee or some other dignitary who can contribute nothing to the investigation, the policeman should do so. If procedures are well established, it can be done quite

(Continued on Page 14)

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Primary Police Functions (From Page 12)
impersonally, without causing undue pressure on the man on the beat.

A good starting point is for the officer to make minute notes. Let us assume the department is small and the officer arriving at the beat is alone or has just one partner. The chief himself later will arrive to complete the investigation. The first policeman present must take accurate notes of everything and every object at the scene. He must write down and sketch just where things are—before they are moved.

Be Very Systematic. It pays to go along the scene in a definite manner. Start at one side of the room and work your way across or through it in some sort of pattern. A good officer carefully measures everything (assuming it is a case such as a homicide, where the position of a body and a weapon, for example, become important) and notes his measurements. He is careful to use a steel tape because cloth tapes stretch. When he gets into court he may be sure that defense counsel will try to challenge the care and accuracy of his measurements. Therefore he is careful to take measurements that locate each object from every other object involved.

If there is a camera it is helpful and almost imperatively necessary to use it, assuming the officer has at least reasonable skill in taking photos. But the absence of a camera should not deter him from drawing sketches and diagrams and locating his objects and their measurements on these drawings. It is vital to allow no one to move anything until this phase of the work is done. Incidentally, the officer should take his time and should allow no person to rattle him. He will hear impatient requests that he hurry up with the work, but he should remember that successful prosecution of a major crime may depend on his care.

Handle Things Very Gently

An officer does not have to be a scientific crime investigator to appreciate the value of handling everything very gently. For example, all sorts of particles and residue may be on furniture, carpets, or anywhere else. A good rule to follow is that nothing is too small to be noticed. Particles caught under the fingernails of the victim's body may prove important. If there are weapons lying on the floor their exact position may determine whether it was a murder or suicide, for example.

It is important for a policeman to drum into himself the exercise of care because he as an individual officer get fairly few chances to handle the protecting of a crime scene. In a small department, a man may go years without having a chance to participate in the investigation of a major crime. When he does, it is under the handicap of not having had opportunity to keep his techniques polished. And with a lot of people standing around expecting action, you often get a feeling of futility, wondering just where to start. Having in mind a pattern to follow helps overcome this difficulty.

Consider It Fragile. A good rule to follow is to treat every object at scene with great respect. Assume it is the most fragile object to handle and treat it accordingly. Most officers are reasonably aware of protecting latent fingerprints but they do not always take proper care of things with fragments of particles on them. Where evidence is something that can be picked up, such as knives, guns and the like, it is important to make notes as you handle it. Before moving anything

(Continued on next Page)

Law and Order

write down where it was, and put an identifying mark on the evidence.

This will prove important at the trial when the officer must establish that the weapon he is identifying in court is the same one he found at the scene. Of course he uses his judgment in making marks on items, so as not to obliterate anything that might have evidence value. Incidentally, he should write in his notebook the details of his making the mark on the weapon. It may be months before the case gets into court.

Make An Ever-Widening Search

When we speak of searching the crime scene we mean the entire area involved. But we also mean making this search in a pattern of diminishing probability. In other words, the officer focuses his search first on the obvious places, such as the room or setting of the crime. After that he spreads out and searches the surrounding area in an ever-widening circle. He is especially careful to note logical points of exit and departure, such as doors, windows, driveways, yard paths, alleys and other localized places where the criminal might have left something or dropped it while in flight.

An interesting point often overlooked is that criminals often do things unconnected with the particular crime. For example, burglars may eat on the premises, change clothes, poison the dog or make a nuisance. Sometimes these things are a clue to a modus operandi. In any case they may shed some light on the matter directly under investigation. Alert policemen watch for such things in the course of their search for physical evidence.

Keep On Moving Out. As the search of the immediate area of the crime is checked, the officers move their attention further and further out. Following up the idea of the ever-widening circle, they gradually expand the radius of their search, watching for physical evidence or traces of the criminal. Just what they do and how they search depends on the particular case. However, if the crime is one where a package may be discarded, an alert police officer pays special attention to such things. For example, wallets, money sacks, jewelry cases or things of that sort may be abandoned along the way, sometimes not far from the scene.

Even though we lay down no general rules, because the variety of crime settings and scenes is too great, the important thing is that attentive policemen watch closely for anything that may be connected with the crime. A good practice is to watch for anything that seems out of place, such as discarded clothing, wrappers of all sorts, tools and the like—and so on. Similarly, it is important to watch for evidence of non-movable evidence in places which seem unlikely from a "normal" viewpoint and which might have a bearing on the crime. For example, footprints in the vicinity of windows, or physical things of that sort, need to be located and preserved for the benefit of the investigators.

Technique Of Handling Evidence

When some item of physical evidence has to be moved to the laboratory, it is necessary to pack it for movement in such a way that its value is not lost. An officer should develop a sort of ingenuity for wrapping and packing such things. The only general rule is to do whatever is necessary to preserve it. For example, folding a stained garment may cause dried stain fragments to fall off.

Policemen should take advantage of the latest materials that are generally available, such as common plastic film bags of all sorts. Likewise, they should not hesitate

(Continued on next Page)

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For further information circle #13 on Readers Service Card

Primary Police Functions (From Page 15)
to build frames, flat board set-ups and the like—to which they secure evidence. They are careful to pack each item separately and to use clean wrappers, packages or containers for each.

Establish Chain Of Possession. It is absolutely necessary that the investigating officers and others who have temporary or final custody of physical evidence be able to account for those handling it. At the trial it may be necessary to put on the witness stand every person who handled the evidence. This makes it necessary to keep accurate notes and under some conditions to get receipts from person to person, officer to officer. Only in this way can the police establish that the evidence has not been tampered with and has been under authorized control at all times.

Obviously, it is desirable for as few people to handle evidence as possible, so that the chain of possession may be proved easily. And along with the physical evidence itself, it is necessary to account for the possession of photographs and drawings. Especially in connection with photos, which require developing and printing, it is vital to be able to account for them. In many cases, defense counsel will not challenge photos purporting to represent a physical scene, but challenges do occur and the police need to be able to prove conclusively the possession of the photos and the absence of opportunity for unauthorized tampering and the like.

Handling Non-Movable Objects

Many things such as tool marks on window frames, stains of all kinds on walls, floors and the like, and

footprints on the ground cannot be picked up for movement. What a policeman does about them depends on the facilities of his department and the ingenuity of those leading the investigation. Whether casts are to be made, for example, depends on a number of things too specific for a given case to justify enumeration here.

The point is that the policeman on the scene must preserve these things and may have to photograph, measure and sketch them. It may take ingenuity. For example, it may be necessary to put large boxes or to build protective coverings over footprints if it looks like rain might wash them away. But the trouble may be well worth it because the local, state or federal laboratory may be able to find important evidence in the item so carefully preserved.

A policeman should develop a familiarity or at least an awareness of what a laboratory can do. He is not trying to become a laboratory technician but if he knows what a crime laboratory can do, he has a better understanding of the kind of physical evidence to search out and protect. Even very small departments can take advantage of the various laboratories available to them, provided the men on the beat find and preserve the evidence and record the details of it—and maintain a chain of possessions easily provable in court. Above all, when in doubt about the value of something as evidence, the men first there should preserve and protect that material or thing—because they have only one brief chance to protect it. Thus, all the resources of a city, county, state and federal facility for laboratory investigation depend on the diligence of the patrolman on the beat.

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NO. 860—POLICE PHOTO IDENTIFICATION UNIT—Furnished with a convenient and practical CAMERA STAND. Its three compartments accommodate exposed film holders, unexposed film holders, and identification numbers. The camera has a dividing back for front and side views of a prisoner on one 4" x 5" film and a self-cocking shutter operated by the new FAUROT SYNCHRO ELECTROMATIC SHUTTER AND LIGHT CONTROL. By simply pressing a button, this novel adaptation permits instant shutter release at the time both shutter lamps have reached their maximum brightness from previous dim illumination.

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For further information circle #89 on Readers Service Card



National Police Officers Association of America

The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg
Executive Secretary

National Police Officers Association of America To Sponsor International Police Museum

Acting upon a recent proposal by member Special Agent, John H. Blystone, the Board of Directors of the NPOAA have appointed a special committee headed by Chief Walter H. Cliff to develop details for the erection of an International Police Museum to honor the memory of heroic officers in the law enforcement profession.

Agent Blystone stated, "I believe that a National Police Officers' Museum and Memorial should be erected in a central location within the United States as a dedication to those officers who have given their lives in honest and faithful service to the public of the United States. This structure should contain a collection of peace officers' weapons, uniforms, and methods of law enforcement of both the past and today's law enforcement methods. It should also contain a section dedicated to and containing photographs of the law enforcement officers who have given their lives in performance of their duties. This building could also serve as the headquarters of the National Police Officers' Association of America. There are also nu-

merous other possibilities for a shrine and building of this type. It would be expected that a building of this type would be built by popular subscription."

The NPOAA would be interested in hearing from law enforcement officers concerning this proposal.

Certificate Of Merit Awarded To Law Officers

Sheriff Ed Ryan of Hennepin County, Minnesota was awarded the NPOAA certificate of merit for his work in maintaining a Metropolitan Police School. This school has aided in making top flight police officers of Hennepin County law enforcement men. Sponsor of this award was Sgt. C. E. Petrik of the State Police who presented this award.

Another recipient Corporal William K. Juett, Kentucky State Police, was presented a Certificate of Merit for his outstanding efforts in traffic safety. His TV program has aided in good public relations for law enforcement. Kentucky State Field Secretary NPOAA, Chief Donald Van Arsdall, presented this award.

Seek Copies of Police Emblems for NPOAA Office

Emblems used by Police Departments in the United States are being

collected by the NPOAA to be displayed in its national offices.

Departments who would like to have their departments represented, are asked to send an emblem to the Executive Secretary, National Police Officers Association of America, 100 West Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Illinois.

Announce Citizens Advisory Council

Major General Julius Klein, member of the Board of Advisors, accepted appointment as Chairman of the newly created Citizens Advisory Council. General Klein, who served under General Douglas MacArthur, is a well-known public relations counsellor. His career as a newspaperman, editor of Hearst Newspapers, and a special investigator for the United States Senate, will enable him to advise the law enforcement profession from his vast experience.

The Citizens Advisory Council will work on such programs as the Memorial Building, assist legislative projects and participate in other advisory capacities.

Membership on this Council will in no way be interpreted as membership in the National Police Officers Association Of America.



Major General Julius Klein



Gerald S. Arenberg
Executive Secretary
Advertisement



Frank J. Schira
President, NPOAA



PURPOSE:

The NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA has been formed for the following principal purposes: (1) To enable police officers to be recognized while off duty anywhere in the United States. (2) To promote and establish the importance of law enforcement as a profession. (3) To render assistance to members through crime prevention programs. In addition, the Association will make every effort to improve working conditions for police officers and to publicize the heroic efforts of its members who perform outstanding law enforcement work.

WHO MAY APPLY:

Membership shall be exclusively limited to the professional law enforcement officer. Applicants must be full-time employees of the United States, State or political subdivision therein, engaged in the enforcement of law and order. (Examples: U. S. Marshal, Special Agents of the F.B.I., Secret Service, State Police, County Police, Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs, City Marshals, Constables, City Police, City Detectives, Park District Police, Policewomen.) Each application will be checked carefully by the Membership Secretary to insure strict adherence to the requirements. Under no circumstances will a membership be issued to any unauthorized individual who is not a full-time police officer. ANY MEMBER WHO MAY GIVE OR LEND HIS MEMBERSHIP CARD OR DECAL WILL BE SUBJECT TO REVOCATION OF MEMBERSHIP AND ALL MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS.

National Police Officers Association of America

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS:

Membership Card and Decal

Members of the Association are issued, upon approval of their application for membership, membership card and decal with corresponding registered number. The card and decal are the property of the Association and are lent to members for the current year. (Year from date of acceptance.)

Insurance

Each member will be issued an insurance identification card bearing his name and the number of the master policy, written especially for the NPOAA. The policy, which cannot be purchased on the open market, provides a \$500.00 benefit in the event of accidental death or dismemberment. Written by the Continental Casualty Company, of Chicago, Illinois, this policy provides twenty-four hours' a day coverage, on or off duty.

Courtesy Travel Plan

Each year members are sent a list of U. S. hotels and motels in which a discount of 10% from prevailing rates is allowed to law enforcement members. This plan, exclusive with the NPOAA, has been established to aid members in stretching their vacation dollars. Each motel and hotel is carefully investigated, so that members may be assured of high standards in these establishments. More and more hotels and motels register with the NPOAA each year, and, as the list grows, a new one is printed and sent to members.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIGEST

This is an educational bulletin written by police officers, technicians, and police administrators, containing practical information in layman's language on all subjects pertaining to the en-

forcement of law and order and its practical application. The Digest is published monthly in LAW & ORDER magazine, which all members receive for their membership year.

PROGRAM:

- Legislative efforts in behalf of our members.
- Adopting a National Code of Ethics to establish Law Enforcement as a profession.
- Promoting a National Police Officers Week.
- Presentation of Awards to Outstanding Law Enforcement Officers.
- Increase the prestige of the Police Officer in his own community.
- Gain public support for a just standard of pay for all law enforcement officers.
- Actively participate with all lawful agencies in combating subversive activities in the United States.
- Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.
- Obtain Scholarships for members to study in special Police Academies.

EXCLUSIVE MEMBERSHIP:

Membership in the National Police Officers Association of America is the most exclusive type of its kind in the United States. This special feature was instituted as a part of our By Laws to insure that this Association would be the finest police organization in the world. Membership will add prestige to any department where our Association is accepted. Our membership card and decal will be the key in every town and city in America to insure fellowship among our brother officers.

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Annual dues are required of every member. They are payable on an anniversary-year basis.

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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP—NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

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— MEMBERSHIP OATH —

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. Further, that I have never engaged in disloyal or subversive activities against the United States of America. I fully understand that I must be a full-time law enforcement officer to be eligible for membership and I agree to the provisions concerning the misuse of the card and decal. As a condition of membership application processing, I hereby agree to abide by all of the said rules, regulations, articles of incorporation, and by-laws existing at the time of my membership.

Recommended By _____ Signature of Applicant _____

Enclose Annual Dues and Return to Exec. Secy., National Police Officers Association of America,
100 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

IMPORTANT — ALLOW 30 DAYS FOR APPLICATION PROCESSING

"According to Law..."

Edited by Irving B. Zeichner
Counsellor-at-Law



Responsibility For Crime

Defendant was tried for rape and found guilty without a recommendation of mercy. At the trial, a witness for the State testified that he had explained the nature of the charge to the defendant while the latter was under arrest and being held in jail following the attack.

The witness further related what the defendant told him namely, that he went to the home of the victim and asked for a drink of water. The defendant told him that he then opened a pack of cigarettes and, when the victim came back with a match, "he asked her if she had ever had anything to do with a colored man, and he said she screamed and hollered and told him to leave and not come back. And he said he grabbed her by the arm and threw her down on the floor and raped her."

Counsel for the defendant, in argument for a new trial, maintained that, since the defendant had a low degree of intelligence, he was not responsible for his criminal acts.

The Supreme Court of Georgia affirmed the judgment and held that the evidence in the record that the defendant had the mentality of a child nine or ten years old does not relieve him from responsibility for crime.

"The evidence is amply sufficient to show that the defendant is the person who committed the attack upon the victim in this case. The defendant is an adult, and there was no testimony given upon the trial that he is either an idiot or a lunatic. There was testimony that he can distinguish between right and wrong. Weak-mindedness alone is no defense to crime."

Evidence Of Speed

Defendant was found guilty of involuntary manslaughter resulting from

a collision between the automobile of the deceased and his own motor vehicle. According to numerous witnesses, the defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor and traveling at an excessive rate of speed. His car left skid marks of 107½ feet and, upon striking the other car, drove it 110 feet from the point of impact at the center of the intersection.

One eyewitness testified that while he was stopped at an intersection for a red light, the defendant's automobile passed him at a speed of at least 75 miles an hour, knocked the other car into the air, and then proceeded down the highway 50 or 60 feet. Another witness observed the defendant's car entering the intersection at a speed which he estimated at between 80 and 90 miles per hour, skid a distance of 70 to 90 feet, and go over a bank.

A third witness to the collision described the defendant's car as traveling between 70 and 90 miles per hour, saying: "I heard the roaring of a motor. The roaring was quite loud and sounded like an airplane and, the first

thing I knew a car whizzed by me and in a flash of an eye I saw two cars collide. I noticed the Ford automobile flying through the air and it was high enough to see a couple of feet above the other one."

A motion for a new trial was made on the ground that it was prejudicial error to admit testimony by a witness for the State, that, on the day after the collision, the automobile of the defendant was examined at a garage and the speedometer was stuck at a reading of 78 miles per hour. The witness stated that the whole front end of the automobile was bashed in but did not testify to any facts from which the jury might infer that the crash could cause the speedometer to stick at the speed at which the automobile was traveling at the time of impact.

The Court of Appeals of Georgia affirmed the judgment. It held that when testimony is admitted on objection, the reliance of which is subject to question because not properly con-

(Continued on next Page)

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"According To Law" (Page 19)

nected up by other testimony, but the same fact is established by a strong preponderance of other unimpeached physical evidence and eyewitness testimony, the admission of the evidence objected to is not so prejudicial to the defendant as to require the grant of a new trial.

Concealed Weapon

Defendant, a deputy sheriff of Breathitt County, was given a warrant for the arrest of one Willie Strong. He had information that the wanted man had moved and was seen frequently in beer taverns in Perry County. He went there, he said, with the intention of locating Strong and then informing the sheriff of Perry County so that an arrest might be made pursuant to the warrant.

Testimony by the defendant disclosed that he went into a tavern and commenced to drink with a woman. When he entered a booth, he took a loaded 45 automatic from the pocket of his tight trousers and placed it on the seat of the booth. Three deputy sheriffs of Perry County, in discharge of their duty to check road houses, stopped at the tavern.

When one of the deputies started toward him, the defendant arose and pointed the gun in his direction. The deputies testified that the defendant drew the gun from under his shirt. He

stated that he picked it up from the seat of the booth. At any rate, he told the deputies to back out of the tavern and they did.

Defendant was convicted of carrying concealed a deadly weapon and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He maintained on appeal that he was entitled to an instruction of acquittal by the court because he was a duly appointed peace officer.

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky reversed the judgment with instructions that the indictment be dismissed. It held that, as a duly constituted sheriff of Breathitt County, the defendant was permitted by legislative enactment to conceal a pistol when actually engaged in his duties.

"We would be other than realistic if we failed to recognize the general practice among law enforcing agencies of going beyond the territorial limits of the appointing power to detect and apprehend criminals who have fled from the vicinity in which the crime was committed. The primary interest of locating such men lies in the ministerial officers where the prosecution will take place and even if it is necessary or, at least, appropriate to call in local officers to make the physical arrest, still the duty is upon the foreign officer to locate the accused.

"We also must recognize that peace officers, who at the present time work definite shifts, are still charged with

the duty under their office to act in terms of emergency in behalf of the people generally even if off duty. We believe that the statute did not intend that in every interlude between an actual arrest or other direct duty an officer must disarm himself, or expose his weapon.

"We have in the consideration of this case set aside consideration of the personal reprehensible actions of appellant in flourishing his gun in an unlawful manner. This is something we believe addresses itself to the punitive power of the agency which appointed him. It would be inappropriate to handicap the vast majority of conscientious police officers in the fulfillment of their duties in order to punish one man who had not fulfilled the obligation of his office."

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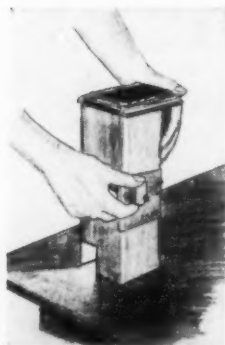
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Interrogation For Investigators



An In-Service Training
Feature

by Richard O. Arther and

Rudolph R. Caputo

Chapter II—The Interrogation Room

ONE DOES NOT FIND a court trial being held in a saloon, or a bank conducting its business on a sidewalk, nor a clergyman preaching on a public bus.

The trial is held in a large, dignified-looking room that causes a person to walk quietly and speak softly. Banking business is carried on in a room especially designed for efficiency and customer convenience. Religious services are held in buildings that instinctively make a person feel reverent.

Every day in this country thousands of interrogations fail. One of the main reasons for these failures is the place where the interrogations are taking place. If it is a police case, it will probably be inside the detectives' squad room, or a similar location subject to such constant interruptions as various persons wandering in and out, the telephone continually ringing, and other people talking back and forth. The same distractions are present in almost all other interrogations conducted in this country.

The old saying, "There is a place for everything," applies just as much to interrogations as it does to trials, banks, and religious services. An interrogation not conducted in the right environment has as much likelihood of success as a judge maintaining decorum in the saloon, or the minister being fully understood on the crowded bus.

Regardless of how expert the interrogator is or how fine his techniques are, if he does not have a suitable place to interrogate, his effectiveness will be much less than that of a poorer interrogator who does have the proper surroundings.

Privacy

For less than \$1,000, a perfect interrogation room can be built in a corner of a large office and completely equipped. This room should not be larger than 8 x 8, feet. Or, if a small office is already available, in one day, for several hundred dollars, it can be converted into an ideal interrogation room.

The most important thing about any interrogation is that it be conducted in privacy. We know from our own personal experiences that we do not like to admit simple mistakes, even when alone with our wife, a parent, or our closest friend. And if several of our close relatives or friends are present at the same time, we are even less likely to admit a mistake.

Yet, most interrogators expect a person whom they do not know to admit felonies. That in itself is a hard enough task to accomplish without having additional persons in the room listening to the interrogation. Also, any other person in that room will only serve to distract the suspect from the interrogator.

The interrogation room must be private. In this use of the word, privacy means that only the suspect and the interrogator are to be in that room. If the interrogator has a partner, the partner should be outside the room. Only on the rarest occasions, which will be discussed later, should more than two people be in the room, and then only for a very short time.

Not only must the interrogation room be private, but there must be no interruptions or outside disturbances. Often it takes several hours to build up inside the suspect a desire to confess. The sudden opening of the door, the ringing of a telephone, or a laugh in the corridor can distract the suspect enough to cause a complete release of his desire to confess. The interrogator's train of thought has been derailed, and possibly he can never again get it back on the right track, even if he tries for the next five or six hours.

Therefore, the room should be as soundproof as possible. Sound-absorbing blocks can be placed on the ceiling, heavy drapes hung over the windows, and a rule established that other investigators will be quiet whenever they are in the vicinity of the interrogation room. Also, there should be a rule that whenever the interrogation room door is closed, no one is permitted to open that door. The door is always left open whenever the room is not being used. This rule prevents anyone from interrupting the interrogation.

A most touching scene at the movies can be spoiled by a slight distraction, such as the movement of a woman's hat in front of you. There should be nothing in the interrogation room itself that could possibly distract the suspect's attention from the interrogator. The suspect will unconsciously be looking for something to distract him, particularly if the interrogator is getting close to obtaining a confession.

Furnishings

A picture on the wall or the movement of cars outside the window can, and will, distract the suspect. For this reason the walls should be bare of all pictures and decorations. The walls should be well-painted in one color and be free from dirt and smudge marks. All windows should have metal venetian blinds which are kept closed. Obviously, there should be no telephone in the room.

The furniture should consist of two chairs, and absolutely nothing else. The gorgeous secretary in the comic strips is always shown on one side of the desk and the chasing boss on the opposite side. As long as she keeps the desk between them, she is safe. As long as a desk is between the interrogator and the suspect, he is much "safer," for its use acts as a physical and psychological barrier between the two of them.

(Continued on next Page)

Mr. Arther and Mr. Caputo may be addressed c/o John E. Reid and Associates, 57 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.

Interrogation (From Page 21)

The two chairs that are in the room are not just any two chairs. The suspect's chair should be plain, straight, unpadded, and have no arms. It should be anchored into place, either by being fastened to the floor or having its legs placed on small rubber blocks that prevent furniture from moving.

Why are judges and desk sergeants on a raised platform that makes them so much higher than anyone else, even when they are sitting and others are standing? The reason is strictly psychological . . . to be able to look down on people gives them a great advantage. The same is true for the interrogator. Therefore, the seat of the interrogator's chair should be somewhat higher from the ground than the suspect's chair. This difference in height between the two chairs should not be more than 4 or 5 inches. Otherwise, it becomes too noticeable.

The interrogator's chair can either be a plain chair with no arms, as is the suspect's, or it can be of the type that has a folding tablet-arm arrangement. When the interrogation is taking place, the arm is folded away. When it is necessary to write, the arm can be quickly raised. If there is no tablet-arm on the chair, the interrogator should use a clip-board that is kept on the floor beneath the suspect's chair.

Regardless of what type the interrogator's chair is, it should have metal tips on the bottom of its legs. The floor of the interrogation room should be of any material that can be made slippery when waxed. This permits the interrogator to be extremely mobile by simply digging his heels into the floor and either pulling himself towards the suspect or pushing himself away.

This is very important in that many interrogations

start with the interrogator several feet away from the suspect. But as the suspect becomes more and more worried, the interrogator should move closer and closer. For the interrogator to get out of his chair and lift it closer is obvious to the suspect, and it probably will cause him to change his mind about confessing. With the use of these metal tips and a highly waxed floor, the interrogator can very unobtrusively move closer.

A Tape Recorder

Every interrogation room should have a concealed crystal microphone connected to a tape recorder in an adjoining room. Such a microphone should be very sensitive and non-directional. This type of microphone permits the recording of conversations between two or more suspects purposely left alone in the room. Oftentimes, when left alone they very quickly, but quietly, discuss the crime, their plight, alibis, etc.

There are many different types of tape recorders. For the average interrogation room, the recorder should be able to operate at a speed of $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches per second. This speed permits four hours of interrogation to be recorded on both sides of a standard 7 inch reel. The average recorder records just one hour on both sides.

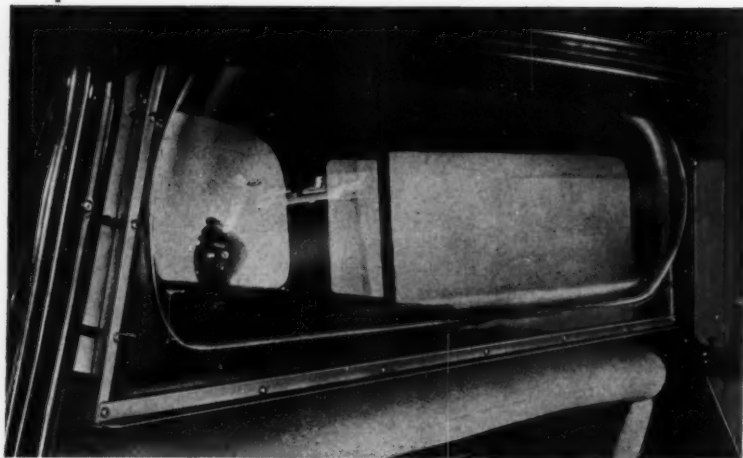
Of course, very expensive recorders can be purchased. Usually the more expensive a recorder is, the finer is its play-back reproduction. But, an interrogator is not interested in tone fidelity. A suitable tape recorder for use in interrogations can be purchased for around \$200. The upkeep on such an instrument should be less than \$15 a year and it should operate satisfactorily for many years.

Reason for Recording

For various reasons, all interrogations should be re-

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corded. First, no suspect will be believed if he later claims force or duress was used on him during the interrogation, for the interrogator has it on tape that none was used. For the same reason, no woman will be believed if she later claims that the interrogator made an indecent proposal or advances.

Second, after orally confessing, some suspects suddenly realize just how much they have implicated themselves. Therefore, they refuse to dictate a written confession. Bringing the tape recorder into the interrogation room and playing back just a minute or two of the oral confession is almost always enough to convince the suspect that he has nothing more to lose by giving a written statement.

The third reason for recording all interrogations is universally overlooked. A good interrogator should find time, within a day or so after an interrogation, to play back and listen to the entire interrogation. He should jot down on one side of a sheet of paper what he did wrong and on the other side what he did right. A study of this self-review will greatly increase the future effectiveness of every interrogator who is at all aware of how an interrogation should be conducted. Every interrogator in the world, even the greatest one, will make at least one or two mistakes during the average interrogation. Usually only by listening to the playback will these mistakes be realized.

Summary

The ideal interrogation room is a small, private room with two chairs and a microphone connected to a tape recorder. Simple enough, isn't it? And cheap enough, too. Every organization that conducts interrogations should have at least one such room in every building where they hold interrogations.

The use of such an interrogation room will result in many full confessions from persons who would not have otherwise given any information. The insignificant cost of such a room will be justified by the first confession obtained within it.



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Weapon-Wise

A Technical Report on Weapons for Law Enforcement

by David O. Moreton, Technical Editor

Reloading With the Lyman Ideal Tru-Line Jr.

I have been asked numerous times—"Why reload ammunition?"; "Does it really save money?"; "Is the ammunition as accurate?"; "Is it hard to reload?"; and so on. In answer to all questions: it is economical to reload; it is easy to do and the resultant ammunition is as accurate or more so than factory loaded ammo. Aside from these advantages, hand loading offers a great variety of different bullet types, powder charges and ballistic characteristics. This choice in itself allows the individual shooter to choose the load that shoots best in his particular gun. He may also shoot reduced loads rather than service or full target loads. The use of reduced loads creates less noise, if this be a consideration and lessens wear and tear on both shooter and weapon.

It has been stated that if a person is to become thoroughly familiar with a weapon, he must fire as often as possible throughout the year. To do this

means that the officer or target shooter will burn up a lot of ammunition—upwards of a thousand rounds for a full-time officer and more for the ardent target shooter. This runs into money and therefore economy becomes of prime interest to all shooters. It is the principle reason for most reloading. The exception being those who strive for hairline accuracy or are bench rest shooters. Factory ammunition averages from eight or nine cents a round to twenty cents a round. Very few departments or individuals can afford to shoot as often as they would like or as often as they should, at these prices. Reloading reduces the prohibitive cost of practice and brings increased practice sessions within the reach of the largest department or the smallest, and the individual.

Upon firing a loaded cartridge, there remains the empty cartridge case representing approximately half of the total cost of the original factory cartridge. This case is practically as good as new. The primer, powder and bullet have to be replaced and this is easily done with good reloading equipment. The cost of replacing the above components is surprisingly low and represents but a fraction of the total factory cost per round. Generally speaking, reloading produces reduced target and practice loads for 70% to 75% less than factory ammunition. Duplication of a factory load costs about 50% less than does the factory loaded version.

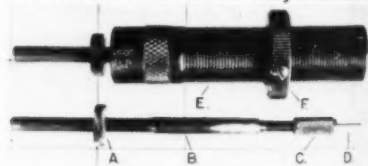
The Lyman Ideal Tru-line Jr. bench reloading press which was introduced just prior to World War II is a small and compact unit that can be mounted with ease on almost any sturdy wood bench. It is held in place by four wood



screws which are supplied with each press. The press should be mounted at a convenient "working" height and on a bench of sufficient strength and sturdiness to keep it from wobbling during reloading operations. The reloading press here at the LAW AND ORDER Test Laboratory is 37" high, 24½" wide and 8" long.

The Tru-line Jr. is a turret press with four die positions in the self-centering turret head. To use the press requires the minimum of setup time and the toggle joint design is of sufficient strength to allow the reloader to exert great pressure with little effort. This toggle joint may be even further strengthened by the addition of a ¾" machine bolt in the lower link of the toggle, as shown in the picture of the press. (Arrow)

Reloading With The Tru-Line Jr. The Dies And Their Adjustment



Picture #1

Shown in picture #1 is the Ideal full length resizer die and decapping rod. The parts of this die are as follows: A. Decapping rod check nut; B. Decapping rod; C. Decapping Pin nut; D. Decapping pin; E. Resizing chamber; F. Chamber check nut.

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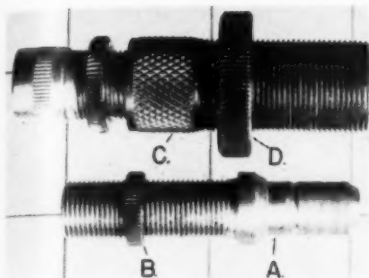
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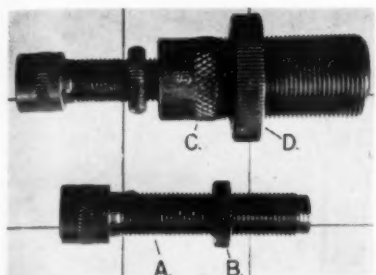
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Picture #2

Picture #2 is the Ideal expanding chamber and plug die. The parts of this die are as follows: A. Expanding Plug; B. Expanding plug check nut; C. Expanding chamber; D. Expanding chamber check nut.



Picture #3

Picture #3 is the Ideal double adjustable chamber and bullet seating screw. The parts of this die are as follows: A. Bullet seating screw; B. Bullet seating screw check nut; C. Bullet seating chamber (crimps case); D. Bullet seating chamber check nut.

Picture #4 shows the Tru-line Jr. press with all parts identified.

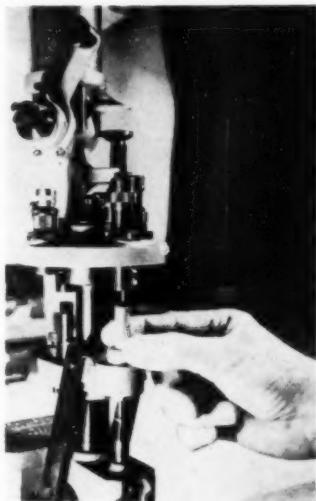
Picture #5 shows inspection and lubrication of case before decapping and full length resizing. The importance of wiping residue from the brass to be resized cannot be overemphasized. Nothing wears out reloading dies like grime and dirt. It is therefore quite sensible to spend the time to wipe, check for cracks, elongation or other defects in brass to be reloaded. At the same time it is convenient to lubricate

each case slightly. In this case I am using a bit of Ideal Size-EZY Cartridge sizing lubricant applied with the finger tips. Lint free cloth pad may also be



Picture #5

used, dipped into some melted lubricant. Other greases may be used such as lanolin, castor oil or other commercial resizing lubricants on the market; all should be used sparingly.



Picture #6

Picture #6 shows the first step in reloading with the Tru-line Jr. The full



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Black or Russet leather available. These first quality, finely stitched holsters, very popular for off duty wear. (Available in both foreign and domestic revolvers or automatics.)

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Q12 SHOULDER HOLSTER. Made for all type revolvers or automatics. Made from high grade russet leather. \$4.25 each.
Q14A INSIDE THE PANTS HOLSTER. 6 oz. russet leather, with nickel plated, non-rusting clip. \$2.50 each.

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Here's the perfect training revolver. Feels, points, fires, and reloads just like your regular service weapon. But it's low in price and fires *thrifty* .22 ammunition — shorts, longs, and long rifles — with excellent accuracy. Quiet report, lack of muzzle blast permits indoor practice. Simple bullet traps make safe backstops.

Low costs encourage men to practice. This builds the pistol proficiency that means high morale, safe use of firearms, and public confidence in your department.

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THE HIGH STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORP.

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length resizer die and decapping rod is screwed into one of the four turret positions. It is adjusted as follows: Back off the check or lock nut and screw the die into its position. In this case we are full length resizing, so the die is screwed down until the shell holder meets the slide with the handle all the way down. The check or lock nut is then set on the die body to keep it in position, the set screw in the check or lock nut is also tightened. The decapping rod is next screwed into position so that the decapping pin pushes the old primer out of the primer pocket. The decapping rod check or lock nut is tightened. A case is set in the shell holder and guiding the case into the die the press handle is pushed down resizing the case and decapping or knocking out the primer in one operation.



Picture #7

Picture #7 shows the resized case and old primer. The resized case is usually left in the shell holder ready for the next operation.

1000 RELOADS PER HOUR

**ATTENTION: Users of
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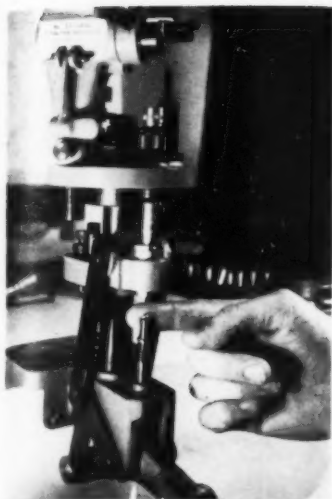
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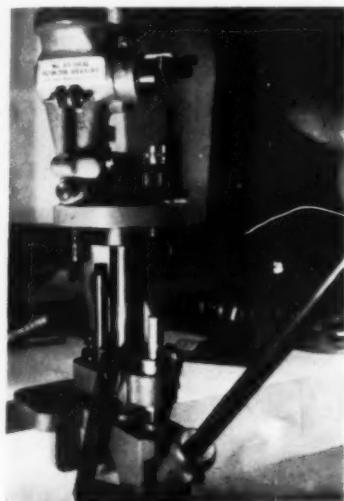
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Law and Order



Picture #8

Picture #8 shows the new primer being set in place on the primer punch, the primer punchstop screw at the rear of the press regulates the depth of seating. Care should be taken so that the primer is seated to the bottom of the pocket of the case, but not crushed.



Picture #9

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February, 1957

Shooting Glass News!

**Detroit Police Inspector
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**Inspector Harry Reeves, De-
troit Police Department had
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Shooting Glasses:**

*"I used them all this summer.
For what competition and practice I fired, this constituted a thorough test under all kinds of lighting. I unqualifiedly endorse the glasses, the frames, the method of prescription used at your direction. You may quote me if you so desire."*

Here is proof-positive that Mitchell's Shooting Glasses can pass on-the-range shooting use tests with flying honors. These Glasses are custom designed and custom made to help you achieve greater accuracy in your shooting. They make an ideal training aid for shooting. If you would like to become a better and more accurate shooter, write now to . . .



Mr. Harry Reeves
Police Inspector
Detroit, Mich. Police Dept.

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THE LYMAN GUN SIGHT CORP.
Middlefield - Connecticut

For further information circle #40 on R. S. Card

On the down stroke of the press handle the case is forced up into the expanding chamber and plug die which is adjusted as follows: The die body is screwed into place and locked; the plug which bells the case slightly to allow bullet seating without shaving lead, is screwed down. The press handle is

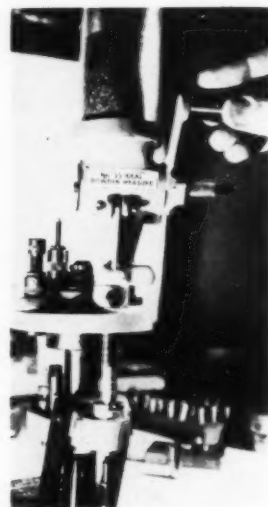


Picture #10

pushed down, the case is pressed upon the shoulder of the plug belling the case mouth. After this step the press handle is brought up and the primer is seated in the primer pocket as shown in picture #9. Picture #10 shows a case with a belled mouth. Note: For

purposes of illustration this case is belled to an extreme.

Picture #11 shows the No. 55 Ideal Powder Measure in the third turret position. The primed case is brought up to the mouth of the threaded drop



Picture #11

tube and a pre-set powder charge is thrown. Pictures #12 and #13 show checking the weight of the powder charge which should be done frequently for the sake of safety and accuracy. After the powder charge has been de-



Picture #12

posited in the case, the bullet is seated and crimped into place. Picture #14 shows the double adjustable chamber die and bullet seating screw in the fourth turret position. To set this die it is advisable to have a loaded factory or reloaded cartridge to serve as a

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Yes right NOW! YOU can't help him after he's lost the battle; but you CAN give HIM a steadier gun with 6 extra rounds in the butt and all the other advantages of Duel Duty Grips NOW and in return he'll be giving YOU better and Safer Police Work. Order NOW on our money back Guarantee. Made for all heavy square butt .38 Cal. Colts and S and W Guns. Not made for small frame guns like Cobra, Terrier etc. Your Police Equipment Dealer can help you or write direct.



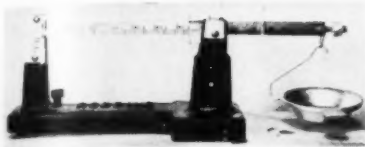
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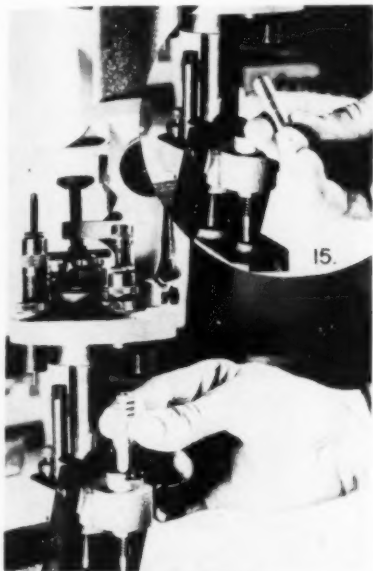
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For further information circle #136 on Readers Service Card



Picture #13

guide. This sample cartridge should be placed in the shell holder and the press handle brought down. The bullet seating screw is backed off prior to this. The body of the die is screwed down until the crimping shoulder inside the die bears hard against the crimped edge of the cartridge. Lock it in place



Picture #14 & 15

with the check or lock nut. The bullet seating screws are next screwed down to contact the bullet. It is also locked in place with a check nut. At this point it is a good idea to check the setting of the bullet seating screw so that any necessary adjustment may be made before a production run. Note: A rather heavy crimp should be applied to pistol and revolver bullets.

DE MAYO FEATURE OF THE MONTH The "Quick Draw" Holster



For all type 4" revolvers . . \$3.00

For all type 2" revolvers . . \$2.50

Available in black or russet.

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For further information circle #157 on R. S. Card

Electric Bath System For Guns

An electric bath system for the cleaning of guns has been developed by the Many-Use Oil Co., Inc., 35 Oakland Street, Natick, Mass. The equipment consists of a galvanized iron tank 48 x 12 x 12 (accommodates 6 rifles), double electric units (on each end), Thermometer (to register oil temperature), a heavy wire screen (to hold firearms) to which is attached a chain for lowering or raising firearms in bath.

Fifteen gallons of Many-Use Cleaner is put into the tank and heated to 200 to 230 degrees Fahrenheit. Firearms are placed on the screen then submerged into the hot bath. After remaining for about fifteen minutes the firearms on the screen are raised to just above liquid and allowed to drain and cool. The firearms then are re-

(Continued on Page 31)

ANALYZE... Handwriting



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Grapho analysis offers you an exciting, uncrowded profession where you help people, earn spare, full time money. Detect forgeries, handle questioned document cases, work with police. Others use grapho analysis on TV, radio, lecture, write articles, columns. Field is unlimited.

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Solved famous "dresser drawer murder case" by identifying killer's handwriting. Full story sent you FREE.

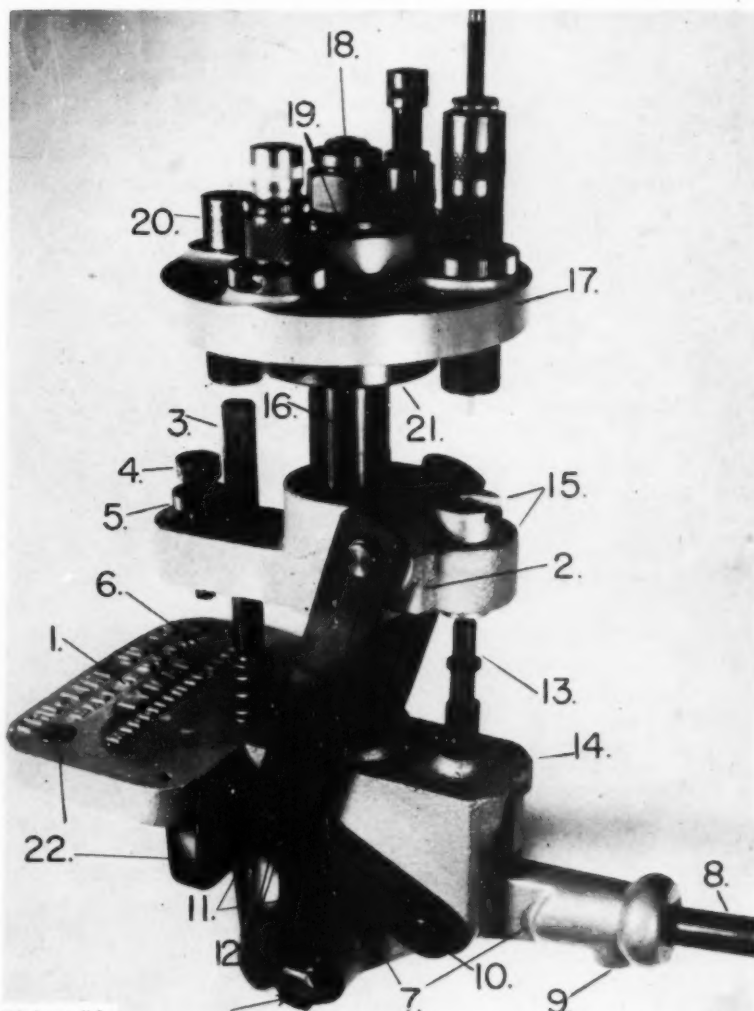
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For further information circle #127 on R. S. Card



Picture #4

1. Base, 2. Slide, 3. Guide rod, 4. Stop screw, 5. Stop screw lock nut, 6. Buffer spring, 7. Lever, 8. Handle, 9. Handle screw, 10. Lever pin, 11. Links, 12. Link pins, (3/8" machine bolt substituted at arrow), 13. Priming punch, 14. Priming punch screw, 15. Shell holder and shell holder screw, 16. Post, 17. Turret, 18. Turret nuts, 19. Turret washers, 20. Threaded drop tube for powder measure, 21. Collar, 22. Mounting screws.

Eugene De Mayo Leather Craftsman

by David O. Moreton

AMONG LAW AND ORDER'S OLDEST advertisers is the firm of Eugene De Mayo and Sons. Papa De Mayo, as he is known to all will be sixty-nine years old this February and is the mainstay of the De Mayo organization. Nothing is made, designed or put into production without Papa De Mayo's personal touch or contribution in some way. The traffic ticket books that each patrolman in New York City carries comes directly from the hands of Papa, his sons and assistants.

Eugene De Mayo was born in Naples, Italy, one of a family of three brothers and two sisters. When he was twelve years old he started to work with his beloved leather in the shop of Gaetano Russo, Harness and Saddlery. Next he worked for Giovano Cherichello, harness and leather upholsterer, then Antonio Mignolo who also ran a harness and saddlery shop in Naples. At sixteen Papa De Mayo started to sell shoes at which time he was earning the sum of twelve cents a week. He had an occasional opportunity to earn a few extra pennies running special errands.

In 1912 Signore De Mayo emigrated to the United States and shortly was absorbed into that group of leather workers which is largely responsible for the excellence of law enforcement's leather findings,—holsters and related equipment. So the first stop for the young Italian speaking leather worker was the leather district in lower Manhattan. With an extremely limited vo-

Left to Right.

Nick De Mayo stitches a quantity of 'Sure-Lock' holsters prior to final shaping.

Eugene De Mayo advises Adam Leone on the construction of one of the many leather products designed by the company.

Victor De Mayo checks an order for badges for a client.



Eugene De Mayo, founder and guiding light of E. De Mayo and Sons performs one of many hand operations that make his holsters some of the best received in the industry.

cabulary of English Papa started on the road to success in the United States.

F. H. Audley, a name and an individual well known for his Audley holsters, had a shop at #8 Center Market Place and was advertising for an expert stitchman. Armed with the want ad Papa went to apply only to find quite a few other applicants waiting for the shop to open. You can readily understand how he felt with so limited a command of English. He had about decided to give up when the shop foreman arrived to open the store and workroom. He looked over the group, noted Eugene and told the others in English that the job was filled. He then addressed himself to Papa in Italian, bidding him welcome. The foreman's name was John Jovino, one still recognized on the street back of New York's Police Headquarters. Jovino was also from Naples where he had operated a harness shop. Mr. Jovino asked Papa De Mayo of his experience, of Naples

Editor's Note: Very much like our "Chiefly Chatter" which is a personality story of a chief, we sometimes like to "chat" about our advertisers.

and the old friends and scenes. Final approval for the job would be forthcoming with Mr. Audley's arrival. When he did come in, the shop owner seemingly paid little attention to his new employee, but in reality was watching Papa closely via the reflection he made in the shop window! He was hired at twelve dollars a week.

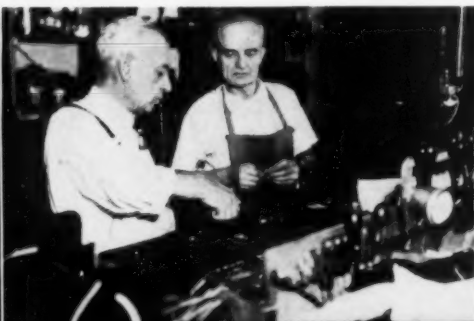
Papa worked for F. H. Audley for three years during which time the Audley Holster was developed and patented. This first lock holster had no trade name other than that of its maker—F. H. Audley. Jovino and De Mayo were both responsible in part along with Audley for the design. At Audley's death the rights to the name and the patent were sold to the Folsum Arms Company by the surviving Audley family.

Papa De Mayo worked for John Jovino as shop foreman until the Jovino firm went bankrupt, the name and product rights were sold. Papa then started to run his own shop at his home in the Bronx. One of his first customers was the new Jovino management. For two years De Mayo worked at home, building an already good reputation and accumulating stock.

During this time he revised and refined the locking device developed during Audley's life. Now a registered name, the device is called the "Sure-Lock." The basic line of holsters developed during this time are called Sure-Lock holsters and these form the backbone of the numerous leather products now produced.

In 1917 Eugene De Mayo married and two sons, Victor and Nicholas were born. When Papa moved into the present location in 1939 the sign over the door read Eugene De Mayo and Sons. Vick and Nick, as everyone calls them are both active in the De Mayo organization. Victor handles the office and

(Continued on next Page)



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Since 1857

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For further information circle #148 on R. S. Card


De Mayo (From Page 30)

Police sales work and Nick holds a gun-smith's license and does leather work under the direction of Papa De Mayo. The senior De Mayo is gray-haired, quiet but he controls the organization's every move with the experience, ability and integrity that makes Eugene De Mayo and Sons a name of prominence in Leather goods manufacture for police.

Oil Bath (From Page 29)

moved to a suitable rack or barrel to be permitted to drain—muzzle down. In the event that there is extremely heavy corrosion this operation may

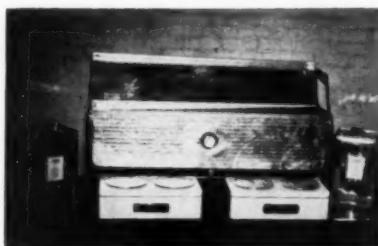
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have to be repeated. This same process may also be used to remove cosmoline. It is especially good after firing blank ammunition. For further information write manufacturer or circle #134 on Readers Service card.

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Removes All Fouling and Corrosion
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For further information circle #134 on R. S. Card

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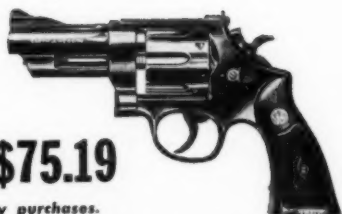


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Your thumb snaps open holster as you draw the revolver—
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holster.

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For further information circle #24 on Readers Service Card



POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS



Reflectorized Traffic Belts

The New York City Police Department now uses the "Diamond S" Reflector Belt which is being distributed by Eugene DeMayo & Sons, Inc., 374 East 147th St., Bronx 55, N. Y.

The reflectorized belt has the follow-



ing features: It is made of sturdy construction and the manufacturer claims it will not crack, chip, peel or fade. It reflects the merest beam of light and has a reflective power up to 235 times greater than white paint. The use of these belts will prevent accidents as they make the traffic officer

more visible to the motorist. They are made to fit all personnel as they are completely adjustable.

For further information circle #167 on the Readers Service Card.

Tape Recorder

A 5½ watt high powered, two speed tape recorder with special built-in preamplifier and loud speaker monitor circuit is being offered by Fargo Company, 1162 Bryant St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

It is called the Fargo F301 Intelligence Tape Recorder and features the Revere simplified automatic keyboard control. The index counter indicates exactly where you are on the tape. It has the following features: High speed forward and rewind, six by nine inch P.M. speaker; dual neon recording level indicator; dual track; two speed 3¾ x 7½; records up to four hours and has a preamplifier circuit with motor control switch and automatic control jack.

This recorder is ultra sensitive and will pick up and record more than the human ear can hear. Recorders are generally built with the idea in mind that the microphone is close to the person speaking. This does not

hold for police intelligence work where frequently the person may be twenty feet distant. This is the reason why a tape recorder must have a preamplifier to build up weak signals. The 5½ watt amplifier is sufficient to cover a court room seating 200 people.

For further information write the manufacturer or circle #104 on Readers Service Card.

Portable Oxygen Inhalator Kit

A light and compact portable oxygen inhalator kit for on-the-spot first aid use has been introduced by the Davis Emergency Equipment Co., Inc., 45 Halleck Street, Newark 4, New Jersey.

The kit contains complete equipment for the safe, effective adminis-



tration of oxygen, including two cylinders containing a thirty-minute supply of oxygen. The apparatus is lightweight and so easy to operate that it can be used on the patient even while he is being carried on a stretcher or in an ambulance. It is particularly helpful when first aid equipment must be carried up stairs.

The kit includes plastic facepiece and breathing bag, oxygen diluter, four feet of hose; a cylinder adapter that permits the small cylinders to be refilled from a large commercial cylinder, and also makes possible the attachment of the inhalator directly to a large cylinder; two cylinders of oxygen; and a pressure regulator approved by UL Laboratories and U. S. Testing Laboratory.

For further information circle #166 on Readers Service Card.

New Leather Police Coat

A new leather police coat has been announced by Singer & Company, 2414 North Front Street, Philadelphia 33.



Pa. This coat has been scientifically developed for the motorcycle officer. Here are some of the features: Made of first grade quarter blackhorsehide leath-

(Continued on Page 53)

NEW COLD BREAKER

DESIGNED FOR THE OUTDOOR MAN

Lightweight, Sheared,* Mouton Lamb Vest. Worn under jacket or coat for maximum warmth without bulk. Scientifically designed for complete freedom of action.

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Book Reviews

I Joined The Mounties by Oscar Olson
183 pages—Pageant Press, Inc., New
York 36, N. Y. \$3.00

Probably no police force in the world has received more attention as literary background than the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The adventurous and romantic exploits of the Mounties have been a source of supply for many a novelist. Here is however an autobiography of a farmer's son who joined the R.C.M.P. in 1930. His life as a Mountie is told with a great amount of enthusiasm. The opening chapter captures the keen anticipation of a youngster traveling to become a member of the famed service. Although he has yet to take his tests both physical and written, a doubt never crosses his mind that he will not be accepted for the life's work he has chosen.

The training of a Mountie is very similar to the training of our State Troopers, for we noted as he told his story, the routines and course of study were parallel.

Constable Olson served in many posts both in Eastern and Western Canada and his experiences include almost every phase of police work. One of the most amusing experiences happened early in his career. There is a religious sect called the Doukhobors, who when displeased with the way they are treated or had a grievance of any kind, found they could protest best by causing embarrassment. They descended en masse on the town in their birthday suits. About forty of them stark naked made it busy for the Mounties, who herded them into a town hall. Constable Olson being young was very uncomfortable at the unorthodox sight of ladies sleeping in the nude. Since the night air was cool, blankets were given to cover their naked bodies. Certain ladies refused to cover themselves and evidently knew the embarrassment they were causing Olson. He turned his back on them and looked out the screen door. On the outside he saw a swarm of mosquitoes. By slyly opening the door with his foot he allowed the swarm in. That was the solution. Everyone remained covered.

The author describes his feelings as he witnesses a hanging. Although he agrees the murderer deserved to die for the brutal murder of his mother for monetary gain, this method of capital punishment was described as barbarous. He advocates a more humane manner of the death penalty.

We are inclined to think of a Moun-

(Continued on Page 50)

February, 1957

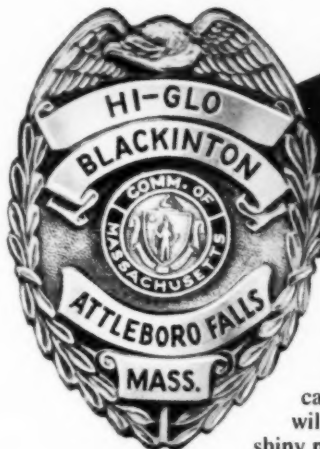
Yours to perfect...



LET COIN SLIDE

Twist a handkerchief in a rope-wise fashion.

Tie the center in a knot, and give the handkerchief to someone to hold. You then make a coin disappear by tucking in back of collar, and when the handkerchief is untied the coin is right there in the knot. THE SECRET? — The coin is a duplicate which you hold in the fingers of your right hand. When you twist the handkerchief rope-wise, it forms a sort of tube, sagging in the middle. You release the coin and let it slide down inside this tube so it comes to the center of the handkerchief where the knot is tied.



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The perfection of a BLACKINTON HI-GLO badge is yours for a lifetime. HI-GLO is that new (almost magic) metal developed by BLACKINTON to give you fine quality badges that you can POLISH — POLISH — POLISH. It will never lose its golden finish, retains its shiny new look for the life of your badge. Polish it as hard and as often as you like. HI-GLO's lustrous finish remains on and on.

A ruby colored stone set in eye of eagle, optional at extra cost, gives your badge the extra touch of quality it deserves. See for yourself — ask your equipment supplier to show you samples of the new BLACKINTON HI-GLO badges.

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V. H. BLACKINTON & CO., INC., 100 Commonwealth Ave., Attleboro Falls, Mass.

BLACKINTON badges are furnished nationally through equipment suppliers and uniform manufacturers.

For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card



The Anderson Crash Helmet

The Crash Helmet



A Report on
Modern Head
Protection

by Lee E. Lawder



The Toptex Crash Helmet

BECAUSE OF HIS ABILITY to think by the use of his brain, man has become ruler of the world. The brain and the spinal column comprise the central nervous system and it is by this delicate network man has the power to act, move and think. This "dynamo" of active life is located in the head, protected by the bony skull. Protection of this vital spot has always been the concern of man.

The history of protective headwear extends back many centuries. Whenever man has been subjected to violence (as in time of war), a special headpiece was made to fit his need. The knights of old wore armor, which completely covered the head as a protection against spears and swords. Our soldiers in World War I, used a "soup plate" metal helmet to protect them from flying shrapnel.

Not all protective headwear is confined to wartime activities. Whether a man be a football player or a sand hog construction worker, a helmet has been designed for him. Each helmet is designed to do a specific job and is part of his "working clothes".

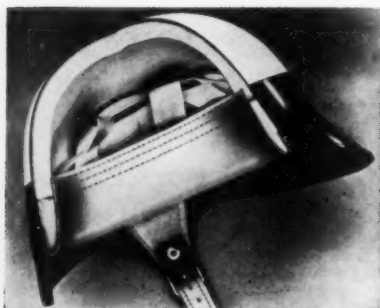
Being a police officer entails a certain amount of occupational risk. Those men specialists who are mem-

bers of the motorcycle squad are more susceptible to possible accidents because of the nature of their duties. These accidents need not be dramatic as in the case of chasing a speeding automobile, but a simple rut in the road or an oil slick on the pavement can be the means of causing a spill. An incapacitated man is costly. Aside from the pain and personal anguish he suffers, the city must bear expense in filling the manpower replacement, plus the loss of an experienced man. Head wounds are the most serious, because a man's power to think and act are involved.

Scientists have done much work in the testing and developing of a safety helmet for motorcycle officers.

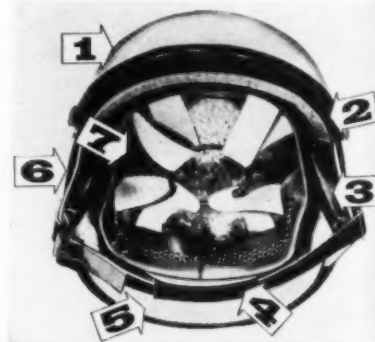
Probably the first experiments were made on helmets for the racing car driver. This type and the airman's helmet for those outerspace flyers are of the same family. The knowledge gained by experimenting with these two headpieces was put to good use when it was necessary to design a helmet for the motorcycle man.

A police helmet in addition to being designed for protection has the necessity of being smart-looking in appearance, light and comfortable. It's an "all day" part of his uniform and, of utmost importance, it must



Cutaway of the Anderson #215 style police helmet

Cutaway of the Toptex Crash Helmet:
#1 Outer Shell (Glass Fiber re-inforced Plastic) #2 Rolltex Visor #3 "Buffeting" Tab #4 Chin Cup or throat strap #5 Inner Shell (Rigid Foam Plastic Energy absorbing) #6 Leather Ear Tabs #7 Snap-in Hat Band



not interfere with his visibility or hamper the mobility of the head in any way.

Police Departments who now use these protective helmets attest to the fact that their use has saved many lives. Manufacturers have in their file many letters of testimony from grateful users. Yet, a single life saved is enough!

Reliable manufacturers are zealous in the reputation of their merchandise and put it through tests to prove their claims. Occasionally independent testing laboratories will take all the manufacturers competitive items and test them.

In an article written for the "Journal of Aviation Medicine", entitled "Voluntary Tolerance of the Human to Impact Accelerations of the Head", the authors Messrs. Lombard, Ames, Roth and Rosenfeld gave a detailed description of the tests and the apparatus which was used. Fundamentally their main interest was the affect on the human being, but helmets were tested as part of the experiment. The apparatus consisted of a 13 lb. pendulum with a flat face of 3". They tested seven helmets with this, but found because of the difficulty encountered with vibration of the pendulum's single tubular steel support, it was necessary to replace this with a suspension consisting of four wires (one to each corner). They placed a strain gauge type of accelerometer in the steel head of the pendulum. This instrument was capable of measuring in excess of 500 G and developing a frequency response of over 3,000 cycles. Important information was recorded on the oscilloscope and subsequently made into a permanent record by being photographed on 35 mm film.

Human subjects were used. They placed the helmet on their heads and sat in various positions to allow the pendulum to strike different areas of the head. Immediately after a strike, the subject was questioned and his comments recorded. Objective observations were also made.

Tests were also made on the helmet alone.

The article makes the following statement, "A total of 235 blows were delivered by the pendulum to the heads of eleven subjects, while wearing one of fourteen different helmets. These blows for the 13 lb. pendulum varied from a 2" drop to a maximum of an 8" drop. The results of these experiments show in general that "the upper limits of linear acceleration, which the human can tolerate, due to impact blows to the head had not been reached."

Extensive experimenting has proved that the safety helmet saves lives.

In preparing this article we asked the assistance of two of the leading manufacturers of crash helmets, Toptex Helmets which are made by Protection, Inc. and the Anderson Crash Helmets, both companies of California.

The Anderson Crash Helmet

The Anderson Crash Helmet, represented by George F. Cake Co., Berkeley 9, California, has been manufac-

tured for the past 10½ years. Anderson was the first manufacturer to make head protective helmets out of the new material fiberglass. Their first helmets were made for the race car drivers, who had little if any real protection for this most exposed part—the head.

A few years ago, Anderson Crash Helmet Company saw the need for a head protector for the police motorcycle officer. This took a very fine type of helmet that would stand up under all conditions. It had to be an asset to the looks of an officer and at the same time be able to do the job of protecting him. The Anderson Helmet had been in the field for eight years and proof of its effectiveness is that very few revisions have been made.

The Oakland Police Department was the first U. S. Police Department to buy helmets for its Motorcycle Corps. It is an interesting fact that this department is still wearing their original helmets, only having to have the inside and paint "reworked."

We saw some very complimentary letters addressed to Mr. Cake by Chief Wyman W. Vernon of the Oakland Police, in which he makes the statement, "The Anderson Crash Helmets have been worn by our Motorcycle Officers for over a year. During this period they have either prevented a serious head injury or death in five different cases."

The Oakland Police gave a demonstration as to the strength of the helmets. It consisted of parking a 1956

(Continued on Page 52)

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65 STATE HIGHWAY 17, PARAMUS, N. J.

TWO TROUSER UNIFORMS 59.95

Neatly Styled, handsomely tailored. All Wool Serge. 15-15 ½ oz. Police Blue.

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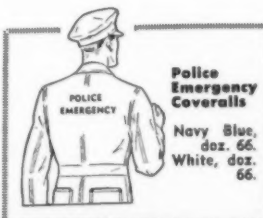
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Short or Medium Peaks. 8 pt. Style
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METAL BUTTONS
Per Set\$1.00

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POLICE VESTS
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EMBROIDERED
EMBLEMS PATCHES
1-12each \$1.50
110-219each .65
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For further information circle #115 on Readers Service Card



The Story of Your Police Badge

By Joseph R. Ferland
V. H. Blackinton Co., Inc.
(Badge Department)



HISTORICALLY THERE IS NOTHING more romantic or intriguing than the Story of the Badge.

Books have been written about them. Wars and feuds have been waged around badges—and yet very little is known about the time or origin of the first badges, even though they can be traced back to earliest Chinese history. Egyptian history mentions badges in many of its eras.

Our own police badges represent a development of the middle ages, when the present form first made its appearance. Every country and every municipality utilizes something of national or local significance as a motive in

their own badge. For instance, in the United States, national badges are usually identified by the American Eagle as principal theme. States sometime incorporate in the Heraldic form the identifying or characteristic feature of that particular state. Canadian badges may be identified by the maple leaf, the beaver or the Royal Crown. South American badges by Spanish or Portuguese coat of arms, etc. To enlarge on the various badge designs and motifs would require more space in this magazine than is now available. But suffice to say that every badge has something to tie it closely to the area in which it is worn.

The earlier badges with which we are familiar had many shapes and were made of many materials. Some badges were merely scribbled signs, or printed insignias, others were batons, keys, seals, plaques and scrolls.

Standardization, if not in design, at least in material and manufacture has finally given us the police badge of today. Transformations and style developments are constantly occurring, but basically all badges for Police follow a similar pattern.

The illustrations appearing here represent the six major steps in the manufacture of a typical American badge.

Starting first with a roll of nonferrous metal, such as brass, copper, bronze, silver or gold, Step one is a press operation cutting a flat rectangular shape from the raw stock.

Step two is a striking operation where the pattern or design is struck into the flat badge shape. The number of blows required varies from 1 to 5 times depending upon the size of the badges, the depth of the pattern, ductility of the material.

Step three is the removal of the rough edge that has been caused by the flow of the metal from the center of the badge by the heavy hammer blows.

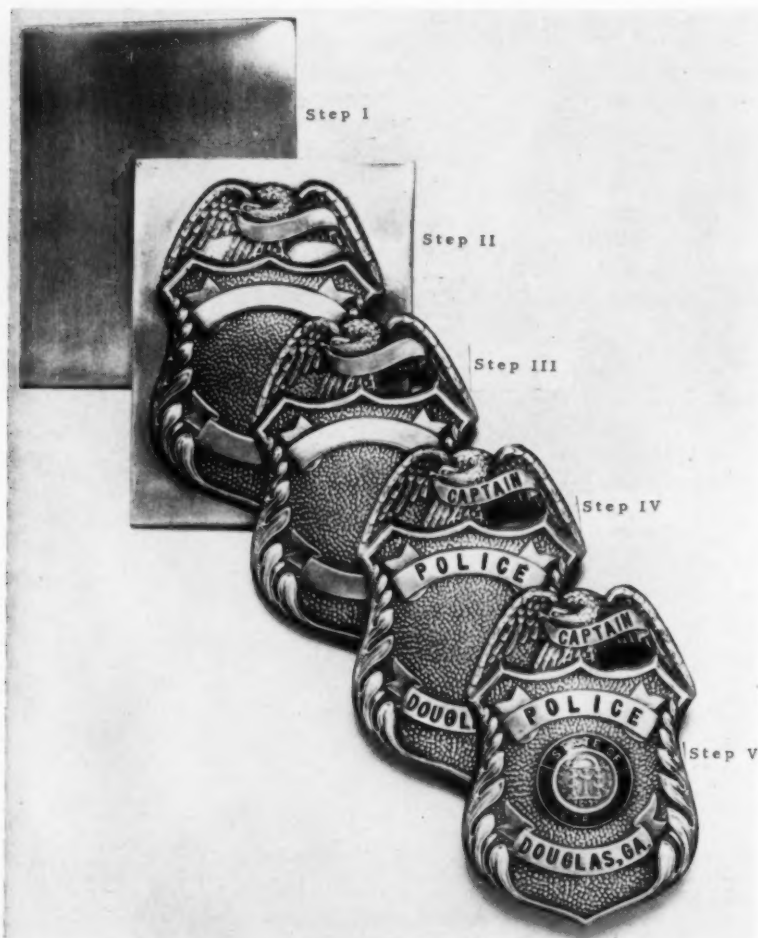
Step four is the polishing operation, with first, a coarse abrasive to remove blemishes from the surface and edges, followed by a fine buffing operation to bring up a high gloss surface.

Step five is the hand stamping operation that adds the specific story to each badge, such as titles, numbers, Towns and Cities, etc.,—also the type of finding or fastener required such as safety catch and pin or screw post and fastening nut.

Step six is the electroplating operation where after many cleaning operations the final coat of metal, gold, silver, nickel or rhodium is deposited electro-chemically on the finished badge.

Between every step the badge is returned to a central control where it is examined, inspected and routed to its next operation.

Much or little can be said about a police badge, it all depends upon where you stand. But regardless of the quality of the police uniform or cap, there is nothing quite so naked as a policeman without a badge.





Your uniform is smarter—more comfortable—wears longer when it's made of RAEFORD'S DACRON* and WORSTED

The uniform that inspires respect for the law is the uniform that always looks smart and neat... the uniform that's made of a Raeford Dacron and worsted fabric. Dacron gives your uniform resistance to wrinkles, makes it hold its press and shape and adds longer wear to the fabric. Moreover, Raeford offers this unique blend of

fibers in two textures—a fine tropical weave for warm weather wear—the other, a medium weight gabardine for year-round comfort.

If you want dependable smartness, insist on Raeford's Dacron and worsted fabrics in the uniforms you buy.

*DUPONT'S POLYESTER FIBER

For fabric samples (indicate color required) and the names of manufacturers who use Raeford Dacron and worsted uniform cloths write to:



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For further information circle #65 on Readers Service Card

February, 1957

Uniforms With Built-in Moth Protection

by Paul Green



SINCE LONG before the Romans wrapped themselves in woolen togas, mankind has been beset by the problem of what to do about moths which chew up woolen garments. It may surprise you to learn that the term "moth-eaten" is even mentioned in the Bible. You should be more amazed to learn that the larvae of clothes moths and carpet beetles cause damage to woolens which has been placed at somewhere between \$350 million and \$1 billion annually. This whopping destruction bill even tops that of damages caused by all fires in the U.S. each year. Uniforms are among the many woolen or part-woolen items ravaged by moth and beetle grubs which devour animal hair fibers because of the Keratin content in them.

We combat the moth and beetle plagues at great expense with mothballs, flakes and cakes, DDT sprays, mothicide aerosols, fumigation, cedar chests and closets and a host of other moth killers or repellents. We spend on an average \$66 million yearly for such temporary and often unsatisfactory measures and another \$22 million for cold storage and insurance

fees for winter woolens put away during the warm and humid, moth-breeding months.

Many more millions of dollars are spent by textile mills, wool warehouses, manufacturers, retail stores and tailor shops for moth protection. And the sums spent by official organizations, such as the U. S. Quartermaster Corps to protect woolen goods, such as uniforms in storage, are staggering. To give you an idea, the Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia alone spends \$1 million a year to protect 100 million yards of uniform materials in storage. This represents a saving of \$1½ million a year since the Q. D. switched in 1953 from using paradichlorobenzene and naphthalene flakes and crystals, to impregnating their wool goods with a special DDT emulsion.

Ironically, the perfect weapon against moth and beetle larvae damage of woolens has been on hand since 1950, when Geigy Chemical Company introduced in America a chemical compound, known as Mitin, which had already earned a good reputation as an anti-moth agent in Europe since before World War II. Mitin is a "durable mothproof", meaning that once applied, in the dyeing or some other wet finishing stage in textile manufacture, it imparts lasting protection against voracious moth and beetle grubs. Just one little nibble of cloth which has been treated with Mitin spells curtains for the greedy pests.

What's more Mitin... which goes by the technical name of dichloro diphenyl ether dichlorophenyl urea... is colorless, odorless, and non-toxic to humans or animals. Mitin does not affect the feel of the material; it never has to be renewed, despite frequent washings or dry cleanings; it is impervious to light, weathering, or constant rubbing or pressing. It is the

most ideal weapon against moth and beetle damage yet found, according to an official brochure published by the International Wool Secretariat. Developing Mitin took more than ten years of painstaking research, during which the company's scientists synthesized no less than 88,000 different formulae before arriving at the one they felt was ideal. Interestingly enough, DDT was a by-product of Mitin research.

The uniform is a very personal problem for most people who wear them for work, since the employee usually pays for it or at least for the replacement of the original issue. The same applies to cleaning and repairing uniforms. Moth damage repair is expensive... it costs an average of \$6.50 per hole to reweave moth-damaged fabric.

Uniforms represent a \$125-\$150 million-a-year industry, exclusive of what the government spends for uniforms for non-commissioned military personnel. Some 250,000 Federal employees... letter carriers, guards, park guides, rangers, etc... wear distinctive uniforms. Last year Congress gave these Federal uniformed employees a break when it passed a bill providing a \$100-a-year uniform allowance for each of them. This indicates that about \$25 million-a-year will be spent for uniforms by Federal personnel alone.

At all levels of government... state, county, municipal and village... you find countless uniformed personnel. All told, more than two million Americans wear uniforms regularly. And a very high percentage of these uniforms are made entirely of wool or worsted, or of wool-synthetic blends. It has been definitely proven that, if anything, moth and beetle larvae cause more physical

(Continued on Page 54)

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Now Serving Over 700 Police Departments
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because Stevens Poplins are both ...
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With Stevens exclusive Delta Finish your uniform shirts will give greater comfort . . . lasting color . . . and easier washing and ironing.

With Sanitized your uniform shirts will retard perspiration odors . . . resist bacteria . . . and resist mildew. Made of all combed cotton in a sturdy 2x1 construction, Thomaston Poplin is unsurpassed for durability, comfort and appearance. For further information write to Uniform Fabrics department of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. Or contact your shirt manufacturer and specify Stevens Thomaston Poplin with Sanitized and Delta Finish.

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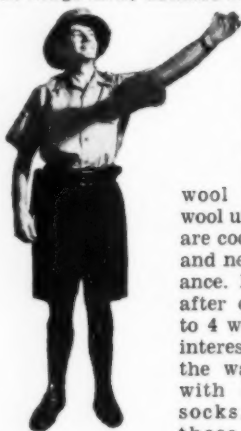


1957 Prepare for Summerwear 1957 Uniform Directory

As is our custom we use our February issue to accent summerwear uniforms. We have made an endeavor to make a comprehensive listing of ALL firms who are in the business of making or selling uniforms or wearing apparel for law enforcement officers. True, some of these names specialize in items that are more useful in the winter, but we want this list to be as complete as possible. Since badges, leather belts and insignia patches are also included in the uniform field, these firms have also been listed. After each firm is a code letter signifying those items which are available. Match the letters as follows:

- A: Fabrics and materials
- B: Uniforms
- C: Jackets
- D: Trousers
- E: Shirts
- F: Caps
- G: Rainwear
- H: Shoes
- I: Belts
- J: Insignia Patches
- K: Helmets
- L: Socks
- N: Leather Accessories
- M: Badges

Abrahams & Co., Inc., S., Broad St. at Ridge Ave., Cadillac Bldg., Philadelphia 23, Pa., are the makers of the SACO Uniforms. For the summer they suggest tropical, all wool and dacron wool uniforms. They are cool, lightweight and neat in appearance. Delivery time after ordering, is 3 to 4 weeks. Another interesting item is the walking shorts, with knee length socks. Prices for these and other items will be given upon request. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-K-M-N.



Ace Uniform Co., 126 Market St., Newark, N. J. Code B-C-D-E-F.

Alessio, John B., 243 Palisade Ave., Cliffside Park, New Jersey. Code M.

Also, Inc., 279 Clinton Ave., Newark 8, N. J. Code: Special garments.

Arctic Fur Cap Co., 145 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y. Code F (Special hats).

Award Incentives, 200 Williams St., New York, N. Y. Code N.

Badger Shirt Co., 1125 Sixth St., Racine, Wisc., are the makers of fine shirts. They specialize in group orders and have styles and colors that are not usually found in stock. Code E.

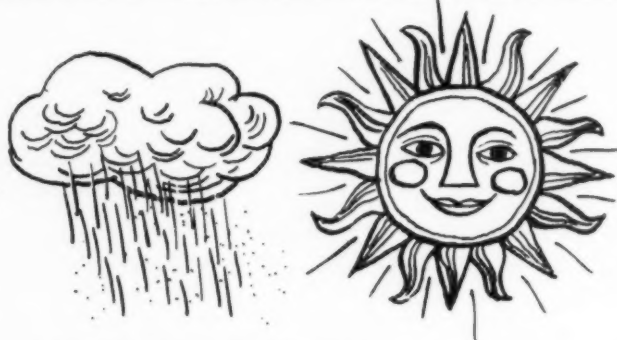


Bancroft Cap Co., Framingham, Mass., makes a lightweight, washable, plastic top cap. The top is interchangeable. Code F.

Basch Cap Co., 658 Washington St., Boston 11, Mass. Code F.

Bell Uniform and Cap Co., 808 Prairie, Houston, Texas. Code B-F.

Best Uniform Co., 105 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., suggest 100% washable, broadcloth summer shirts. These shirts feature—convertible collar, reinforced badge tab, pleated, patch pockets with pencil compartment and



In any weather — under all conditions, you need a uniform that stands up — and looks smart.

Your uniform, cut from Stillwater Fabrics, will continually deliver top performance, no matter how it may be abused. Woven to last — in every popular weight and texture — Stillwater fabrics give you both the quality and appearance you want.

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UNIFORM
HAS
GOT
TO
TAKE
IT.**



**STILLWATER
WORSTED MILLS, INC.**

STILLWATER SALES CO., INC., 40 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.

FOREMOST MANUFACTURER OF QUALITY BASIC FABRICS

For further information circle #116 on Readers Service Card

1957 Prepare for Summerwear

Uniform Directory

1957



is sanforized. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-K-M-N.

Blackinton & Co., V. H., 144 Commonwealth Ave., Attleboro Falls, Mass., has developed something new in the line of badges. These badges are particularly designed for use in the summertime. They are known as Hi-Light badges and they are light as the summer breeze. These feather-weight badges are approximately two-thirds lighter than your regular badges. No more unsightly wrinkles or uncomfortable tugs. This is something new in the line of badges. Code N.



Bradford Cap Co., 9 Beach St., Boston, Mass. Code F.

Brakmeir & Son, George, 112 South 4th St., Louisville 2, Kentucky. Code N.

Brooks Uniform Co., Inc., 75 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y. Code B.

Brunssen Company, George, 104 Bleecker St., New York 12, N. Y. Code F.

Charlottesville Woolen Mills, P. O. Box 18, Charlottesville, Va., manufacture for summer uniform wear a dacron and worsted tropical 8 or 8½ oz. cloth. The fabric is 50% worsted and 50% dacron blend. Delivery is from 6 to 8 weeks. Code A.

Chicago Uniform & Cap Co., 162 North Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill. Code B-F.

Cleary Uniform Co., Inc., 144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N.

Clinton Woolen Mills, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code A.

Creighton Shirt Co., 67 Franklin St., New Haven, Conn., features short



sleeve police shirts. These cool shirts have a badge holder, 2 flap pockets, convertible collar, pencil pocket, shoulder straps and most colors are carried in stock. Code E.

Dallas Uniform Cap & Emblem Co., 2925 Commerce, Dallas, Texas. Code F.

Dawson Company, 1843 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. Code N.

De Mayo & Sons, Inc., Eugene, 376 E. 147th St., Bronx 55, N. Y. Code M.

Dros, Ted, 225 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. Code A.

Dubois & Son, Inc., A., 17 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. Code B-D-E-F-G-J-N.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., E., 3rd & Greenhill, Wilmington, Delaware. Code A.

Empire Woolen Mills, 570 Seventh Ave., New York 18, N. Y., suggest their 50% wool and 50% dacron 8-8½ oz. tropical fabrics for cool summerwear. Code A.

Entenmann & Son, Carl, 146 West 18th St., Los Angeles 15, Calif. Code N.

Everson-Ross Co., Inc., 88 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y. Code N.

Fechheimer Bros., Co., The, 4th & Pike Sts., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, has a complete line of cool shirts and summerwear. They feature 50% wool 50% Dacron 8½" trousers that are made to measure. These trousers have excellent crease retention. Also are head-quarters for police women's uniforms. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-N.



Frontier Stores, Box 168, Alamo, Texas. Code H.

Feldman Cap Co., 1010-17th St., Denver 2, Colo. Code F.

Forbes Stamp Co., 232 Ottawa Ave., N. W. Grand Rapids 2, Mich. Code N.

Franklin Worsted Co., G & Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa. Code A.

Gelhaar Uniform Co., 1228-32 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo. Code B.

Gemco, Inc., 395 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code F-I-J-K-L-M-N.

Gerber Manufacturing Co., 1600 West 6th St., Mishawaka, Ind. Code B.

Goodall Rubber Co., Whitehead Rd., Trenton, N. J. Code G.

Grossman, Inc., M. H., 1035 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. Code F.

H & K Uniform Co., 95 West Palisade Ave., Englewood, N. J. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-M-N.

Hanson Company, The C. H., 303 West Erie St., Chicago 10, Ill. Code N.

Highway Outfitting Co., 141 East 28th St., New York 16, N. Y. Code B-C-D-F-J-M-N.

Hirsch Tyler Co., 10th & Berks Sts., Philadelphia 22, Pa., are featuring lightweight dacron-wool tropical police shirts. Code B-C-D-E-F.

Hyman, Jack, 17 Eldridge St., New York, N. Y. Code N.

Imperial Cap Works, Inc., 1337 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo. Code F.

International Uniform Co., 100 New Street, Newark 2, N. J. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N.



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Tops in Caps!

- Designed for long, hard wear.
- Made of specially selected all-wool fabrics.
- Pre-shrunk and carefully sized for accurate fit.
- Regulation styled yet truly comfortable.
- Minutely inspected for quality and durability.
- All caps bear Official Union Label . . . and are
- Backed by over 100 years of Brunssen experience.

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BADGER UNIFORM SHIRTS

Lead The Parade

Regular
and
Summer
SHIRTS
for



POLICE

Form Fitted



BADGER
SHIRT COMPANY
Racine, Wis.

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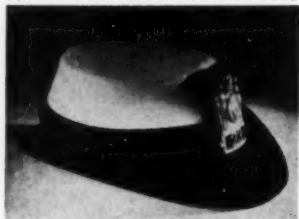
1957 Prepare for Summerwear 1957 Uniform Directory

Johnson-National Insignia Co., 10 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N. Y. Code J-N.

Kale Uniforms, 1210 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-L-M.

Kantor & Co., M. G., 40 West 37th St., New York 18, N. Y., are the makers of policewomen or crossing guard uniform hats. These are lightweight and have removable white summer covers

POLICEWOMEN'S HATS (ALSO FOR CROSSING GUARDS)



- Interchangeable Crowns, Colors & White
- Usable All Seasons • Can Be Dry Cleaned
- \$11 ea. — Extra Crowns \$2

M. G. KANTOR & COMPANY
40 West 37th St. New York 18, N. Y.

For further information circle #85 on R. S. Card

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Quality and Service**

OUR LATEST CIRCULAR WILL BE SENT
IMMEDIATELY ON REQUEST

EVERSON-ROSS CO., Inc.

88 Chambers St.
New York 7, N. Y.

For further information circle #110 on R. S. Card

that may be dry cleaned. Hat cost is \$11.00, and extra covers \$2.00 each. Code F.



Keystone Uniform Cap Co., 1007 Market St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Code F.

Kohler Mfg., Edward, 104 East Mason St., Milwaukee, Wisc. Code F.

Lankford & Sons, T. S., P. O. Box 1360, Abilene, Texas. Code B-C-D-E-F.

Lavigne, Inc., Donald S., 29 S. E. 1st Ave., Miami, Fla., suggests short sleeve shirts that are cool, form-fitting, scalloped flaps, box pleats and full badge sling. Price at \$3.95. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-N.

Leipsner & Co., 1513 Oak St., Kansas City 8, Mo. Code N.

Maier-Lavaty Co., 315 South Peoria St., Chicago 7, Ill., manufactures police uniforms and specializes in all wool garments. They also offer 12 oz. dacron and wool uniforms at most attractive prices. Shown in the accompanying picture is an Eisenhower jacket. They also feature a lightweight—porous mesh Nylon—detachable top, washable police cap. Inquire about their bargain package. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-M-N.



Mair Uniform Co., 11 West 25th St., New York, N. Y. Code B.

Marathon Rubber Products Co., 510 Sherman St., Wausau, Wisc., offer several models of rubberized raincoats—all standard for police and in black, white and high visibility yellow. They also make uniform cap covers. Code G.

Mason Shoe Mfg. Co., Chippewa Falls, Wisc. Code H.

Meade Textiles, Inc., Woonsocket, R. I. Code A.

Meier & Co., A. G., 205 West Monroe St., Chicago 6, Ill., offer 9 oz. dacron and wool made to measure trousers. Delivery time in 3 weeks and the cost is \$18.90. They also have convertible collar, short sleeve shirts of poplin for \$3.40. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-M-N.

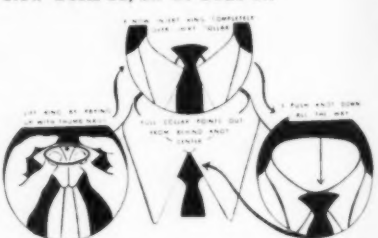
Merson Uniforms, 254 Canal St., New York, N. Y. Code B.

Metcalf Brothers & Co., Inc., 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y. Code A.

Mid-City Uniform Cap Co., 2330 West Cermak Road, Chicago 8, Ill. Code F.

National Uniform Exchange, 308 West Redwood St., Baltimore 1, Md. Code B.

Nielsen-Rionda, Inc., 40 John St., New York 38, N. Y. Code N.



One-In-Hand Tie Co., 16th Avenue So. at Clinton, Iowa. Code: Ties.

Opper Uniform Co., 1378 West 6th St., Cleveland 13, Ohio. Code B.

Pasquale & Co., 654 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. Code B.

Patrick & Co., 560 Market St., San Francisco 4, Calif. Code N.

CUSTOM TAILORED

DuBois
NEW YORK

**AMERICA'S FINEST
TAILORED TO MEASURE
POLICE UNIFORMS**

A. DUBOIS & SON, INC. — 17 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK 3

For further information circle #10 on Readers Service Card

WEINTRAUB BROS. & CO., Philadelphia, tailors trousers, shirt and cap shown below in 55% "Dacron", 45% wool.



Lightweight uniforms of DACRON and wool resist abrasion . . . hold their press

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

DACRON

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

You get lots more mileage from uniform trousers and shirts of 55% "Dacron"* polyester fiber and 45% wool. They're lightweight but long-lasting. Thanks to "Dacron", their press lasts through wet weather . . . wrinkles hang right out. And "Dacron" adds extra dura-

bility at elbows, knees and pockets . . . makes spot removal easier. Keep your men looking their best. Next time order comfortable lightweight uniforms of "Dacron" and wool. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Textile Fibers Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*"Dacron" is Du Pont's registered trademark for its polyester fiber. Du Pont makes fibers, not the fabric or uniform shown here.

For further information circle #23 on Readers Service Card



1957 Prepare for Summerwear 1957 Uniform Directory

Pettibone Brothers Manufacturing Co., 224 E. 8th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N.

Plymouth Rock Shirt Co., 303 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y., merchandises several styles of shirts for police officers. Code E.



Russell Uniform Co., 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y., are featuring sport style poplin shirts that are lightweight, short-sleeved and have a convertible collar. Write them for a descriptive folder #78. Code B-C-D-E-

F-G-H-I-J-M-N.

Police Emblem Co., 63 East Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Code J.

Raeform Worsted Corp., c/o Burlington Industries, 1430 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y., suggests lightweight, crease resistant, dacron and worsted fabrics for summerwear. Code A.

Reed's Sons, Jacob, 2 DeKalb St., Norristown, Pa. Code B.

Reese, S. H., 57 Warren St., New York, N. Y., in addition to a fine line of badges, makes tie clasps to match. Code N.

Reeves Brothers, Inc., 1071 Sixth Ave., New York 18, N. Y., manufactures cotton fabrics, fast color, sanforized poplin for shirting. Code A.

Refrigiwear Clothing Co., 201 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Code: Special garments.

Royal Uniforms, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code B.

Schreter & Sons Co., A., 16 South Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md., are manufacturers of the "button down" tie. Code: Ties.

Service Manufacturing Co., Inc., 120 E. 16th St., New York 3, N. Y., specializes in plastic and leather accessories. Code H-I-M.

Service Manufacturing Co., Inc., 155

Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N. Y. Code M.

Simpson Sons & Co., 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y. Code A.

Singer & Company, 2414 North Front St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. Code: Special garment.

Smith & Bennett, 19 Kingston St., Boston 11, Mass. Code B.

Smith & Son, Caleb B., 300 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code B.

Sawyer-Tower, Inc., Simmons and Vernon Sts., Cambridge, Mass., have

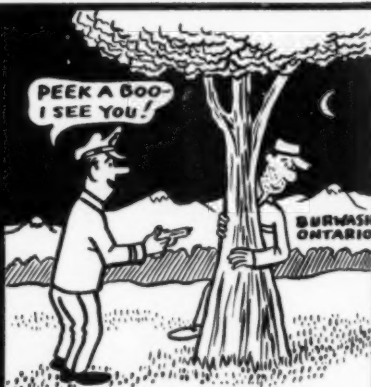


developed a lightweight raincoat. This coat comes also in white, which gives the maximum in visibility. These coats are available in all sizes. They are guaranteed 100% waterproof. For further information the company will be happy to send you literature.

LAW AND OR-DITIES by HIGGINS



SUGGESTED BY P. GODFREY N.Y.C.



FOURTEEN CONVICTS IN THE STATE PRISON AT COLUMBUS, OHIO, ARE CARRYING LIVE CANCER CELLS IN THEIR ARMS, HAVING VOLUNTEERED TO HELP SCIENTISTS LEARN MORE ABOUT THE DREADED DISEASE - PHYSICIANS ASKED FOR 25 VOLUNTEERS FOR THE TESTS AND GOT 134. REACTIONS OF THE CONVICTS WILL BE STUDIED FOR A YEAR - THERE IS NO ACTUAL DANGER FOR THOSE TAKING PART AS THEY WILL BE WATCHED CAREFULLY AND THE CANCER-INFECTED AREA REMOVED SURGICALLY IF NECESSARY -

OFFICIALS OF THE PROVINCIAL PRISON FARM ARE THINKING OF REVAMPING THEIR OUTDOOR RECREATION PROGRAM SINCE FIVE MEN ON THE PRISON FARM BALL TEAM CHASED A LONG FLY INTO THE WOODS AND DISAPPEARED

R.T. SPLEEN M.D.

TOM HIGGINS JR. & DAUGHTER

POLICE UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENT

A Complete Line of the Finest In:



- Uniforms
- Caps
- Shirts
- Leather Jackets
- Badges
- Holsters
- Sam Browne Belts
- Rainwear
- Accessories

Write For Our Circular No. 78

You Can Save Time and Money by Ordering ALL Your Uniform Equipment From:

RUSSELL UNIFORM CO.

192 Lexington Ave.
New York 16, New York
Tel. MUrray Hill 6-0828

For further information circle #25 on R. S. Card

1957 Prepare for Summerwear 1957 Uniform Directory



Smith-Gray Corp., 196 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y., have cool, lightweight dacron shirts and trousers. Allow two weeks delivery. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N.

Somes Uniforms, P. O. Box 87, Route 1, Jersey City, N. J., have two trouser uniforms, neatly styled all wool serge 15/15 1/2 oz. The coat features: rayon satin lining, 2 inside pockets and any state or city seal buttons. The trousers have boat drill pocketing, two billy pockets, zipper fly and low watch pocket. Code B-C-D-E-F-K.

Stevens & Co., Inc., J. I., 1460 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y., in addition to their regular line of 4 oz. sanforized poplin, they now present the

"Flectron" fabrics, which are reflective for safety. Code A.

Stillwater Sales Co., Inc., 40 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y., have lightweight, all worsted 9 1/4-10 oz., 2 ply tropicals and also lightweight gabardines. Code A.

Special Order Manufacturing Co., 3417 Octavia St., New Orleans 25, La., are featuring summer rayon tropical trousers in navy blue. Made from wrinkle-resistant rayon, garment weighs less than a pound for an average size, yet has extra durability built into its two-ply weave. Available in all waist sizes. Only \$6.75 each, plus postage, discounts for orders for two or more. Send waist and inseam measurements. Also short sleeve Simpson's

Soulette shirts are available in white, light blue, grey and khaki at \$4.20 each. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-M-N.

Stanbury & Co., 720 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo., are equipped to service you with their lightweight uniforms consisting of short sleeve shirt and matching trousers in washable cottons or tropical worsteds; wide color choice. The shirt is a convertible and may be worn open or buttoned with a tie. Code B.

Stone Uniform Co., Inc., 144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. Code B.

Tex-Tan of Yoakum, P. O. Box 431, Yoakum, Texas. Code I.

Trilling, Emanuel, 45 E. 17th St., New York 3, N. Y., is the Sales Agent for Warrenton Fabrics and Meade Textile Co. Code A.

Warren Uniform Co., 1244 E. 9th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N.

Dear Chief,

Do you have any uniform fabric Problems? If so — why not take advantage of our many years of experience. Did you know that Warrenton Woolen Company has been in the business of making uniform fabrics for over 100 years? Did you know that our 7000 quality range is moth-proofed at the mill at no extra cost to you.

Drop us a line — we'll do our best to help you solve your uniform fabric problems.



Bill Handword

WARRENTON WOOLEN CO.,
Fine Fabrics since 1845



Emanuel Trilling
Sales Agent

Warrenton Woolen Co., 45 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.

Write for samples of
Beaver Coatings:

16 ounce ☐
20 ounce ☐

30 Ounce ☐
Whipcords ☐

Serges (all
weights) ☐

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★ There's nothing like M-L uniforms to command respect... yes, and favorable attention, too. Trim, well-fitting... M-L uniforms are CUSTOM-TAILORED for you... they're not the "off-the-shelf" kind!

**SHAPE RETAINING
SMART LOOKING
MOST DURABLE**



MAIER-LAVATY serves the uniform requirements of sheriffs from coast to coast... and also supplies uniforms for city, state and county police officers. Let us prove that M-L Uniforms are for you. Write for complete information.



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For further information circle #73 on R. S. Card



1957 Prepare for Summer- wear Uniform Directory

Warrenton Woolen Co., Torrington, Conn. Code A.

Wear-well Uniform Co., 611 Washington, Boston 11, Mass. Code B.

Weinbrenner Co., 2025 North Summit, Milwaukee 1, Wisc. Code H.

Weintraub Brothers & Co., 1321 Noble St., Philadelphia 23, Pa. Code B-C-D-E-F.

Weiman & Son, H. L., 1429 Vine St., Philadelphia, Pa. Code B.

Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc., 21 Edinboro St., Boston 11, Mass. "All

style 8 point caps shown in our current illustrated circular can be made in the new 'Head-Master.' " They are lightweight because of the use of a 8 ounce blue (or any other color) tropical material, plus a new featherweight visor and lightweight band. This cap is so light in weight, you hardly know you are wearing it. Write for an illustrated folder. Code F.

Wide Awake Shirt Co., Kurtztown, Reading, Pa., manufacture the famed "Elbeco" shirts, that may be obtained from dealers throughout the country.

"HEAD-MASTER"®
POLICE UNIFORM CAPS

"AMERICA'S FINEST"
WORN FROM COAST TO COAST
Write Today For Illustrated Police
Cap Circular or See Your Local Dealer.

Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc.
21 Edinboro St., Dept. L, Boston 11, Mass.
Est. 1895

For further information circle #121 on R. S. Card

**Wherever You Go —
You See A . . .
REESE BADGE**

**The Finest Name in
Badges Since 1866**
Made of Solid Gold,
Gold-Filled or Sterling,
also available are special
Gold Plate, Chrome
or Nickel Badges.

We also carry a complete line of Police accessories such as SAM BROWNE Belts, Handcuffs, Iron Claws, Twist-ers, Pistol Bars, License Plates and Whistles.

Send for our current catalogue No. 84.

S. H. REESE—57 Warren St., N. Y. 7, N. Y.

For further information circle #155 on R. S. Card

Empire Announces Its 19 oz. Whipcord Acceptable for Police



New York's Police Department asks for and always receives top quality. Empire was awarded it's 1957 Contract for 19 Oz. Whipcord Fabric.

Empire Fabrics are accepted and approved by the Armed Forces — where quality specifications are prime factors!

These fabrics can stand price comparison with those produced by the finest mills in the country.

Our prices are economical because we

Write today for sample swatches and prices

EMPIRE WOOLEN MILLS

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New York City, N. Y.
Pennsylvania 6-4068

produce our own yarn from which we manufacture fabrics in all weights.

You can order 100% wool fabrics in serges, whipcords, tropicals, elastiques, and gabardines. Also available are Dacron-Worsted Blends in 9 Oz. tropicals and 12-12½ Oz. serges and 11-11½ Oz. gabardines.

If you have a uniform fabric problem why not call on us today? Our test laboratories are at your service without obligation.

For further information circle #158 on Readers Service Card



Facts About Summer Uniform Wear

by Bill Handworth
Warrenton Woolen Company

WE ALL KNOW that anyone who is cool and comfortable does a more efficient job than one who is hot and uncomfortable. Whether it be the policeman directing traffic in the hot broiling sun or the men in the cars or those on a beat, they still have to do their jobs whether the mercury is a cool seventy or a roasting ninety-five. Lightweight clothing is by no means a cure all, but it does help.

Civilian pleas for lightweight clothing have resulted in many wonderful fabrics and weights since World War II and the uniform field has benefited with these new changes.

A 14 or 16 ounce serge of whipcord is fine for winter wear but why should it be worn all summer long? After all, we heat our homes during the winter but when summer comes, we do our best to keep them cool. Why should we do otherwise with our bodies? Our mills have perfected a 7 ounce all-wool tropical that is just about perfect for shirts. Besides being about the coolest shirting fabric ever made for uniform purposes, it holds its shape and is 100% color fast. A worsted shirting of this type tailors exceptionally well and gives long service. One large shirt manufacturer features a fused collar on this cloth and this fusing does not allow the collar to wrinkle or the points to turn up. A large County Police Force in New York State tested

this fabric under actual wear conditions and have now adopted it for all its men. They selected this type of shirting because they were looking for a cooler shirt but still had to be certain that the cloth would give service.

A great many cities are now using short sleeve shirts with open collars and some even have adopted sun helmets.

For trousers there are many tropicals available but caution must be used when selecting a fabric. An ordinary tropical may not stand up under hard wear and the end results could be costly. The best weight seems to be about 9½ to 10 ounces but the Dacron blends do come in lighter weights. Our recommendation, however, is an all worsted which only a few mills feature and this is made of a specially hard twisted yarn. This twisting feature results in a fabric that will give the maximum of service along with shape and crease retention. This cloth is made in mixtures as well as Police blues.

Lightweight gabardines are also available, but this type of fabric is closely woven and is not cool.

In closing, may we stress that in order for a fabric to be cool and comfortable it must be lightweight and porous so that body heat may be allowed to escape. Select good fabrics, as strength and shape retention must not be overlooked. "Always remember the best is the cheapest."

BUY NOW AND SAVE!



Our Supply is Limited . . .

- New York City Style Trousers
50% Dacron — 50% Wool
Cool — Comfortable — Durable

(Actual value is \$16.95) \$11.95

- 16 OZ. — 100% Wool Serge priced at

(Actual value is \$18.95) \$13.95

You can be sure of QUALITY when you buy from CLEARY — a Landmark name in the Uniform Business for over 50 Years!

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For further information circle #159 on Readers Service Card

**NOW!... THE COAT
THAT'S DESIGNED FOR
GREATER SAFETY!
NEW POLICE RAINCOAT**

by **Sawyer**

**IN HIGH VISIBILITY
YELLOW
(or black)**



- Regular weight for colder climates . . . lightweight for warmer areas.

- Sizes to fit all policemen . . . lightweight coats to fit all police-women.

- Coated inside as well as outside with choice of Rubber or Neoprene Latex. Guaranteed 100% waterproof . . . will not peel.

- Seams guaranteed not to leak or come apart.

- Lighter in weight but tougher — more pliable, flexible — easier to work in.

- Will fold or roll neatly . . . more compactly.

- Will not mildew even if folded damp.

- Snap closures in front, bottom vent in rear — larger arm sockets permit free movement — larger cut-through slash pockets accommodate bulky books — no lining to snag on firearms.

Cap-covers to match . . . three sizes — S-M-L



THE H. M. SAWYER & SON CO.
20 Thorndike St. Cambridge, Mass.

For further information circle #26 on R. S. Card



ARSON OF HOME

by W. E. Blackwell
Prosecuting Attorney
Stone County, Miss.

THE CRIME OF ARSON at common law was "... the malicious and willful burning of the house or outhouse of another man." IV Blackstone 220. It was held that the property must be the dwelling-house or a house within the curtilage of the home or a barn in the field if it contained hay or corn.

It was necessary that there be an actual burning and not just a scorching or deposit of sediment from smoke.

The burning must have been willful and malicious. An accidental burning caused during the commission of another felony would not suffice. On the question of malice the decisions cannot all be reconciled.

It is not necessary to show the motive in arson, but it is highly desirable for its persuasive qualities. The motives may include hatred, envy, jealousy, spite, pyromaniacal impulse, religious or racial intolerance, fraud, revenge, vanity, pecuniary benefit or the concealment of another crime.

The intent to burn maliciously must be affirmatively shown. It may be proven by confessions, demonstrative evidence and inferences drawn from circumstantial evidence. It has been held that when an accused was stealing brandy from a cask and the lighted candle which he held accidentally ignited the brandy which resulted in a fire, that there was no arson due to the absence of a specific intent to burn.

Malice may be implied by law. For example: if there be an intent to burn the home of a person whose presence in the community adversely affects the value of property, malice will be implied, although an amicable attitude of mind existed of the accused toward the objectionable freeholder.

Declarations of ill-will, and threats against the person or property of the owner, even if not connected with the offense of arson, are admissible in evidence to evince malice. Threats against members of the family of the owner, even though not living with him, are admissible.

Before a confession is admissible the corpus delicti must be proven. To do this, in addition to the burning, it must be proven that it was not accidental and that it was willfully and maliciously burned by another.

The scene of the fire should be carefully photographed from several different positions during the burning and after the ashes have cooled. These

photographs are admissible.

A sketch of the neighborhood and the scene of the fire, the building and of the separate rooms are of assistance in explaining the facts to the jury and are admissible. This may be done previously before the trial on paper as well as on a blackboard by a witness during the trial.

Evidence of the construction materials, the floor plans, shafts and contents of the house are admissible.

In instances where there has been incomplete combustion, gasoline and kerosene have been recovered from charred wood and have been the basis of the evidence supporting a conviction.

Witnesses to the fire may testify as to its discovery and of its condition and subsequent spread, the time, sky coverage, wind direction and velocity, temperature, visibility, precipitation, location, the quantity and appearance of the flames and smoke, the heat felt, attending odors, excitement, those who were present and efforts made to combat the flames and salvage the contents.

Elaborate and careful preparations are sometimes made. Evidence of the purchase or acquisition or possession of wood shavings, kerosene, gasoline, turpentine, or other combustible materials easily kindled, clock, candle, electrical wire, batteries or other paraphernalia useful as a timing device,

(Continued on Page 50)

KEELER POLYGRAPH!

Can Help Solve Your Manpower Problem!

Here are typical Polygraph User Reports:

● Eastern Police Chief: "In the first month of operation, the Keeler Polygraph enabled us to solve a two-year-old murder and to make a sizable recovery of stolen cash. The Polygraph was our chief source of information on these cases."

● Detective Agency: "Psychologically, our Polygraph is worth \$10,000 just sitting in the office — aside from actually saving time and expense in our personnel investigations."

● Midwestern Police Chief: "We kept a log on our machine during the first three months of operation. In that short time, the manhour savings and dollar value of stolen goods recovered more than paid for our polygraph room, training the examiner, and the cost of the machine."

● Western Police Department: "Results obtained through the use of the Polygraph materially reduce manhours spent on investigations, and aid substantially in the quick elimination of innocent suspects in numerous cases."

AND REMEMBER: Keeler Polygraph is the only "Lie Detector" developed and perfected through more than 15 years of close cooperation with law enforcement agencies throughout the world.

Write for Bulletin 135

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For further information circle #22 on Readers Service Card

This view of a typical Polygraph interrogation room shows examiner determining truth or falsehood of subject's responses to questioning.





About The Cover

This is Dick Whittemore of the Bangor Police Department in Maine. This is the man who said, "I can't walk... but I can fly".

On New Year's Eve we went out to La Guardia Airport to meet our friend who was flying in from Bangor. Also on hand to greet him were the representatives of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation who had arranged the flight as a "kick-off" to the March of Dimes Campaign, and representatives of the New York City Police Department, who received greetings from Chief Toole of Bangor directed to Commissioner Kennedy of New York City.

Dick Whittemore is one of our favorite authors. In January 1957 we published his "How to Help An Alcoholic". His first article was "A Day With a Police Dispatcher", back in October, 1955. He was stricken with polio in 1950 and lost the use of his legs. From his wheel chair at police headquarters he does the job of dispatching. Early this past summer his son Jimmy (who is 17) bought an aeroplane. Dick got interested in flying and in time received a student's license. With 40 hours under his belt he flew from Bangor to New York. He was met by newsreel men and interviewed. That same evening he was on the John Daly News Program.

Lancaster (Pa.) Patrolman Honored

As is the custom in Lancaster, Pa., the last Tuesday in the month of November is set aside by the Kiwanis



Club to have the members of the police department attend the regular meeting. It gives the police officers an opportunity of meeting the leading business and professional men of the town.

In addition to the Kiwanis Club being host to the Police Department each year, the Lancaster Chapter of the American Business Club is host to the winning pistol team. The team is composed of 23 men from their annual qualification shoot.

City Police Officer John C. Lutz, Jr. was presented the 16th annual Hamilton Award as the "Outstanding Patrolman of the Year". Lowell F. Halligan, vice-president of the Hamilton

Watch Co., made the presentation. Police Commissioner Fred G. McCartney said "He (Lutz) takes his job seriously and is an excellent salesman not only for the Lancaster Police Department but for the entire city and he exercises good judgment on a day to day basis in his job."

Next Month!

We promise you an excellent issue for March.—It's our Police Science issue and the editorial content will be an addition to your library.

ATTENTION!

Police Chiefs Everywhere...



Here is the NEW

Stryker

EMERGENCY SPLINT*

Simple to Apply • Effective • Comfortable

More and more fire and police departments are using the Stryker Emergency Splint because of the simplified method of application. It doesn't require special training to immobilize fractures and the patient can be handled with comfort.

The Stryker Emergency Splint combines shaped aluminum half sections with built in padding and traction to completely immobilize the limb. Moderate, uniform compression controls bleeding and swelling. X-rays can be taken without removing the splint, allowing the fracture to be set immediately. Lightweight.

* Patented

Send me:

- _____ No. 6065 Emergency Splint, pair in protective cover.....\$59.00
 _____ No. 60 Emergency Splint, 36" (adult leg)..... 33.00
 _____ No. 65 Emergency Splint, 30" (adult arm, child legs & arm) 28.00

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Address _____

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 For further information circle #156 on Readers Service Card

After The Killer (From Page 10)
tions and safety teachings developed by Kemper Insurance Company of Chicago, Illinois; "Trouble Makers", presented by Mutual Casualty Company of Des Moines, Iowa.

In addition to these many traffic safety leaflets the police included, "A Motorist's Prayer"—twenty sermon outlines and suggestions; a copy of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company's Ad about the policemen, entitled, "He Makes Our Troubles His Career . . ."—in all packets going to clergymen. The Reverend Wayne Porter, Director of Education, First Presbyterian Church, distributed the packets to fellow-preachers.

It is always difficult to know the response to an idea like **COMMUNITY TRAFFIC SAFETY SUNDAY**. However, we feel that Carl L. Spriggs, Chief of Police in Hutchinson, Kansas, has a right to be proud of his policemen, who are working on the problem of America's needless highway slaughter.

Bob Bruce is not alone in this struggle. Police from coast to coast are creating safety ideas, methods, and controls. None, however, have more reason than Bob to see that something is done to stop traffic killing. You see, he has nine children of his own and two grandchildren.

A **COMMUNITY TRAFFIC SAFETY SUNDAY**, is just another tool used to

stop the needless killer and Bob is in favor of it, or any idea for that matter to protect tomorrow's children.

Police are after the killer. More and more of them are believing the words of Ashley Montagu, in his "On Being Human", when he said "The life of every human being is a part of our own, for we are involved in mankind. . . Each one of us is responsible for the other. It was Dostoevski who said, 'Each of us is responsible for everything to everyone else'".

Arson (From Page 48)

conditions conducive to the perpetration of the crime and escape, the presence of the accused at or near the site at a time not remote from the fire, inconsistent statements and acts evincing a sensibility of guilt are admissible.

Ingenious methods such as the use of sun rays through a magnifying glass, the force of the wind, spontaneous combustion, a candle, a clock, a telephone call and yellow phosphorus among other methods, have been used to ignite the fire, when the principal is many miles away and hours before the first flame is kindled establishing an alibi. The burned metallic mechanism, glass or other substance found in the ashes may be identified and received in evidence as well as expert opinion as to the manner in which the fire may have been started.

Book Review . . . (From Page 33)
tie as a policeman wearing a scarlet coat astride a horse. Constable Olson tells of the transition from the horse to modern mechanized transportation and of the streamlining of the organization by including a marine division and also using airplanes.

This book is very enjoyable and if you read for fun and relaxation, include it on your list.

Traffic Tickets Aid Child Safety Program

In the town of Oak Park, Michigan, the Public Safety Officers are giving traffic tickets to children in an effort to bring down the total of accidents involving youngsters.

According to the *International City Managers' Association* the plan calls for giving these tickets to children observed violating safety regulations. A total of 115 tickets was issued in one month for such offenses as jaywalking, running from between parked cars, playing ball in the street and riding bicycles across busy intersections.

A child receiving a ticket must have it signed by his parent and mailed to the police department. If a youngster receives three tickets, his parents must report for an interview.

Oak Park reports that the plan has already brought about a substantial reduction in accidents involving children.



EMERSON RESUSCITATORS

ready on-the-spot will save lives.

Simple to operate, rugged, reliable.

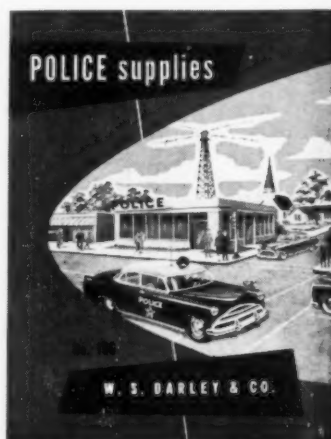
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For further information circle #137 on Readers Service Card

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Bridgeport Police War On Toy Guns

By Raymond J. Ross
Police Reporter

In a move to stop realistic toy guns, the Bridgeport, Connecticut Police Department, under the direction of Supt. John A. Lyddy has declared war on local stores selling revolvers (toys) that look like the real thing. The



action came after several stores in the city were held-up by men using toy weapons. "Toy guns," said Sgt. Richard Svertesky, "Looking so real that a hold-up can be pulled off without trouble is a menace to the public. I believe all toy guns should be in color, with the muzzle plugged. With the toy guns today, one would think twice before taking a wrong step."

Only recently New York State defeated a bill to stop realistic toy guns from being sold. The Bridgeport police hope they will have more luck.

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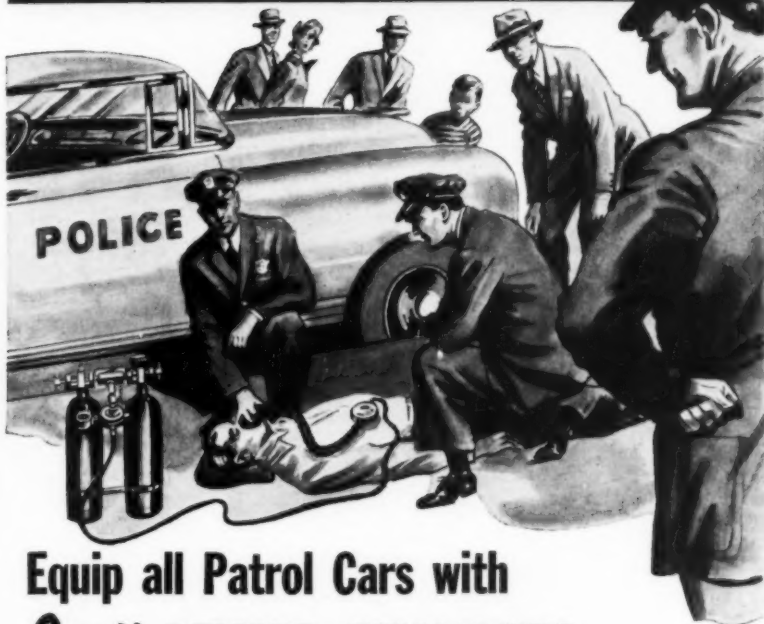
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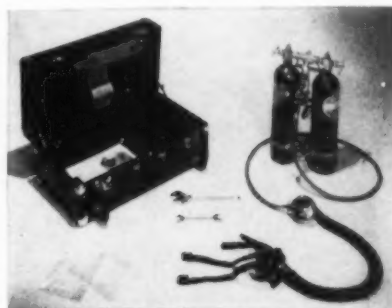


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Right: Scott Special Police Model H inhalator for emergency use, including carrying case.



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Crash Helmets (From Page 35)

Ford V8, 4 door sedan on the street and jacking up the left rear wheel. They then placed a 2" x 4" wood block under the wheel, on which to set the helmet so as to prevent the visor from being damaged. The wheel of the car was then lowered onto the helmet and it sustained the full weight. The only damage sustained by the helmet, was that the edges where it had rested on the 2 x 4 were dented.

The Anderson people state they now have well over 100 police departments in all sections of the country using their helmets. This helmet weighs only 18 ozs. or less, yet it will withstand 2000 lbs. impact pressure per square inch.

It is designed to give complete coverage to all parts of the head especially the basal skull (which is one of the more vulnerable parts of the head). The materials that are used are such that they give consistent protection and are not a one-shot-type of substance. There are no rivets used, but instead the liner, cradle and straps are hand-sewn into a fiberglass shell with a thread material that is even stronger than the type used in sewing the welts and soles on your shoes. By hand sewing it can give the wearer 52 individually locked points of connection, instead of the four to six that would be afforded by rivets.

In the accompanying pictures note the ear pads which can be attached for colder weather climates.

The Toptex Safety Helmet

The Toptex Safety Helmet is made by Protection, Inc., and the sole distributor is F. Morton Pitt Co., of San Gabriel, California. The Toptex Helmet was specifically designed to prevent skull fractures and the two men responsible for its development are Dr. Charles Lombard and Dr. Herman Roth. These men previously developed the helmets used by the U. S. Navy jet test pilots. Dr. Lombard is an associate professor, Department of Aviation Medicine, University of Southern California and Dr. Roth is an engineering consultant of the Department of Aviation Medicine, USC.

Mr. Pitt writes us, "The Toptex Helmet was developed to the exacting specifications of the Los Angeles Police Department, whose relief association spent over \$2,500.00 in research. This helmet differs from all others on the market today in that it has a patented inner liner material called rigid foamed Polystyrene.

This helmet was developed by research in three fields:

- (1) Studies of the dynamics mechanics of head and brain injury, and
- (2) Studies utilizing recent advances in dynamic instrumentation, for evaluation of force attenuating and energy absorbing characteristics of various materials and helmet construction.
- (3) Actual field testing by the Los Angeles Police Department motor officers.

Here is a description of the Toptex. A black patent, highly polished Rolltex visor has been added to shield the eyes from sun glare, an expansible "snake" of

chromium plated flex-metal dresses the upper part of the visor. Finish is white with a lower black trim. A half inch black leather strap is furnished, but if preferred a strap with a wide chin cup of chamois leather can be furnished.

The hatband is firmly but flexibly anchored by "fingers" of polyethylene material, which provides automatic adjustment to any head shape. The hatband and web suspension are so arranged that air can circulate freely over the head. Hat bands are interchangeable for sizing. Soft, black leather tabs, perforated to prevent interference with sound, cover the wearer's ears. Attached by snaps to the forward edge of each tab, is a leather covered buffeting pad of foam rubber. This pad prevents chilling of the ears and "whistling" wind noises at high speeds. The pads are removable.

Based on research, Toptex advances the art of head protection by use of:

- (1) A high strength outer shell of glass fiber bonded with polyester resin.
- (2) A primary impact absorbing layer of approximately one-half inch of crushable (foamed) polystyrene. This type of material absorbs and dissipates the shock energy, instead of storing and returning it as do resilient materials.

In the material sent to us by the Toptex people were also many letters of testimony regarding the value of being protected by the Toptex Helmet.

Again we have a picture of science at work testing and developing safety wear for our policemen.

Training of Police (From Page 8)

of incalculable value. However, civil service per se is not the complete answer.

A recent report of the Committee on Police Training and Administration of the American Bar Association quotes a police executive to the effect that "too frequently police agencies lack the advantage of a sound personnel management program and without . . . such a program undesirables are recruited and incompetents are retained." It states that this problem arises in many instances from civil service statutes which "actually prevent the recruitment, training and promotion of personnel best suited for the grave responsibility of enforcing our criminal laws." Most civil service provisions tend to promote and protect mediocrity, often freezing incompetent men in highly important positions. A revision of such statutes was suggested which would provide "legal means for hiring and retaining personnel intellectually, emotionally and ethically suited for enforcement work."

Everybody is for a good police force, that is to say, one composed of selected personnel possessed of high mental, physical and moral standards. But a community which is to be served by such a department should not regard law enforcement as an economic sin for, in the final analysis, "you get what you pay for." It would therefore appear that both the police and the public have much to learn.



(Continued from Page 3)

- Q. Is a lay witness competent to state his impression of another's manner or appearance, such as being nervous, excited, mad, angry voice, downcast, bad humor, or frightened?
- A. Yes, subject to the ruling of the court.
- Q. Will opinion evidence be excluded because it is based on perceptions of the five senses, such as smell, taste, touch, sight or hearing?
- A. No.
- Q. Is actual experience necessary to qualify one as an expert witness, or will actual knowledge of the subject matter be sufficient for qualification?
- A. Actual knowledge is sufficient to qualify. The test for qualification is whether the expert's knowledge will aid the jury.
- Q. May the opinion of an expert witness be presented to the jury by means of a hypothetical question based on revealed facts or assumed facts?
- A. The opinion may be based on revealed facts, or assumed facts reasonably consistent with the facts in evidence.

- Q. May a police officer, who has the knowledge and experience, offer expert testimony relative to fingerprints, palmprints, the tracks of persons, the sound of hoof beats, the description of tools used by the burglars, the speed of an automobile, and the distance it could have stopped, that a paper is a policy slip, how far a pistol will burn clothing, and gambling records or charts?
- A. Yes, providing the officer has sufficient knowledge; and subject to the ruling of the court.
- Q. May a local gunsmith, or one who has made guns his "hobby", be permitted to offer opinion evidence on a pertinent question involving firearms?
- A. Yes, if his qualifications meet the approval of the court.
- Q. Can any gunsmith, or one making guns his "hobby", be permitted to offer testimony as an expert relative to technical questions pertaining to bullet markings?
- A. No. A firearms witness may be well informed as to the process used in the manufacture of guns, and possibly has testified as an expert in a number of cases, still he is not qualified to testify as an expert where he lacks the special equipment and highly technical training necessary in this field.

- Q. May a non-expert witness express an opinion on the genuineness of a writing solely from comparison?
- A. No.
- Q. May a non-expert witness express an opinion based on the knowledge received from the handwriting of the party whom he saw write?
- A. Yes.
- Q. If a specimen of handwriting has been obtained for comparison purposes from the accused while he was under arrest, or unwarned, does this render the handwriting inadmissible as evidence?
- A. If no force was used, the writing is admissible.
- Q. May anyone familiar with a typewriter testify that certain typewriting was made by a particular typewriting machine?
- A. No, except those who have demonstrated their qualifications.

Police Equipment News (Pg. 32)

er—fully lined with 100% alpaca pile—wool wristlets in sleeve—leather collar tabs with snaps—shoulder epaulets (buttoned on with 2 buttons)—approximately 34" length—leather badge holder—double breasted with 10 chrome buttons—two patch pockets with flaps—six inch vents in back with two snaps. For further information circle #165 on Readers Service Card.

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From the Editor

LEE E.
LAWDER
Editor



EVERYONE HAS A pet peeve. One which ranks high with me is the unfairness of some individuals who seem to make the headlines with remarks that are contrary to all common sense. I refer particularly to those individuals who represent automobile associations who berate the police for using unmarked cars and "unfair" instruments such as radar and speed checks.

Recently our local paper headlined the views of the president of one such organization who said that many of the "stop" signs in the community were illegally placed and they didn't have to be obeyed. He stated that a city ordinance was necessary for them to be legal.

A magistrate in a neighboring town refused to accept the findings of a Drunk-o-meter in declaring a man unfit to drive because he was intoxicated. He made the statement that he was against instruments which find a man guilty of drinking too much. He set a man free to repeat the offense.

Frankly, I don't understand the thinking of these people. Sure—I'm for the fifth ammendment—but when it comes to allowing a potential murderer to drive around endangering the lives of innocent people and perhaps his own . . . I can't go for that.

Suppose a bank teller should put a ten dollar bill in his pocket, instead of the drawer and a bank examiner popped out from behind a desk and said, "I caught you" . . . would the teller shout, "Unfair . . . you set a trap?" Why is the circumstance of a law enforcement officer confronting a speeder with the evidence of radar so different?

The crime rate in totalitarian countries is very low in both crimes against property and crimes against person. This is largely due to the ratio of policemen to population. Some countries have as many as 15 policemen to each thousand. Here in our country we have 1.6 policemen per thousand. In Operation 25 in

New York City, where an area was saturated with patrolmen, the crime rate took a sharp decline. Yes—the presence of uniformed policemen and marked cars do deter crime, but the citizens of our country are not willing to foot the cost of additional policemen to patrol the streets and highways.

What the public does not realize is that all of these instruments were designed to protect them. A police department does not spend money foolishly on signs and safety warnings. They are part of a campaign to make the community a safer place for its citizens.

A police department must have a public relations program that will enlist citizens on their side. People must be educated to know that everything is being done for their benefit. With their cooperation much can be done to lower the great highway death tolls.

Moth Protection (From Page 38)
damage to part-wool, part-synthetic fabrics than to those made of pure wool.

The surprising thing, therefore, is that durable mothproofing of uniform fabrics isn't universal. In the United States, only the New York City Police Department specifies that its uniform materials be durably mothproofed "with Mitin, or a comparable product." However, for years the military establishments of Canada, Great Britain, Holland, France, Italy and Switzerland have had all or part of their uniforms mothproofed with Mitin. Even the Royal Northwest Mounted Police enjoy the benefits of this "built-in performance" in their long woolen underwear.

Once you buy your uniform, it's too late to have it durably mothproofed. . . this process has to be done at the mill, before the fabric is cut. All that is needed is a forthright educational campaign to convince the "powers that be" to add this inexpensive, money-saving bit of protection to valuable woolen merchandise and the term "moth-eaten" will become obsolete.

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Allentown Police switch to General Electric Progress line Two-Way Radio!

New built-in 20-watt mobile amplifiers provide public address system for effective traffic and crowd control



TRAFFIC CONTROL is a great deal easier when cruisers are equipped with public address systems. General Electric's new 20-watt

amplifier, a built-in option with Progress Line two-way radio, is the most powerful and versatile mobile system available.

Police Department cruisers in Allentown, Pa. are among the first to use General Electric's new 20-watt mobile amplifiers—most powerful and flexible means for adding public address advantages to their new Progress Line two-way radios.

The new amplifier provides high fidelity quality because it operates from the standard Progress Line controlled reluctance microphone. All controls are located on the single control head, including a completely variable volume control for the public address function. The amplifier may be housed inside a Progress Line radio case and the all-weather horn type speaker may be mounted with or without a swivel base, on the outside of the cruiser.

When set for "public address," all messages are channeled through the horn speaker only, not over the air. The controls also may be set so that

incoming radio calls are amplified and passed through the horn speaker, thus audible at a distance from the cruiser. Another control position allows normal radio operation.

The City of Allentown has utilized police radio since 1942, to help its Police Department protect 112,000 citizens in the 17-square-mile city. The department today has two-way radio in 18 cars and 8 motorcycles, and its dispatcher also handles radio calls for police forces in three neighboring communities and the Allentown Park Police.



General Electric Progress Line two-way radio offers many optional advantages in addition to such standard features as controlled reluctance microphones and 6600-series commu-

nication-type tubes. It will pay you to investigate these and other features which make the Progress Line the most dependable and versatile two-way radio available today.



RADIO DISPATCHER for Allentown Police Department dispatches 26 city police vehicles, and also provides radio contact with vehicles of three neighboring communities and the Allentown Park Police.



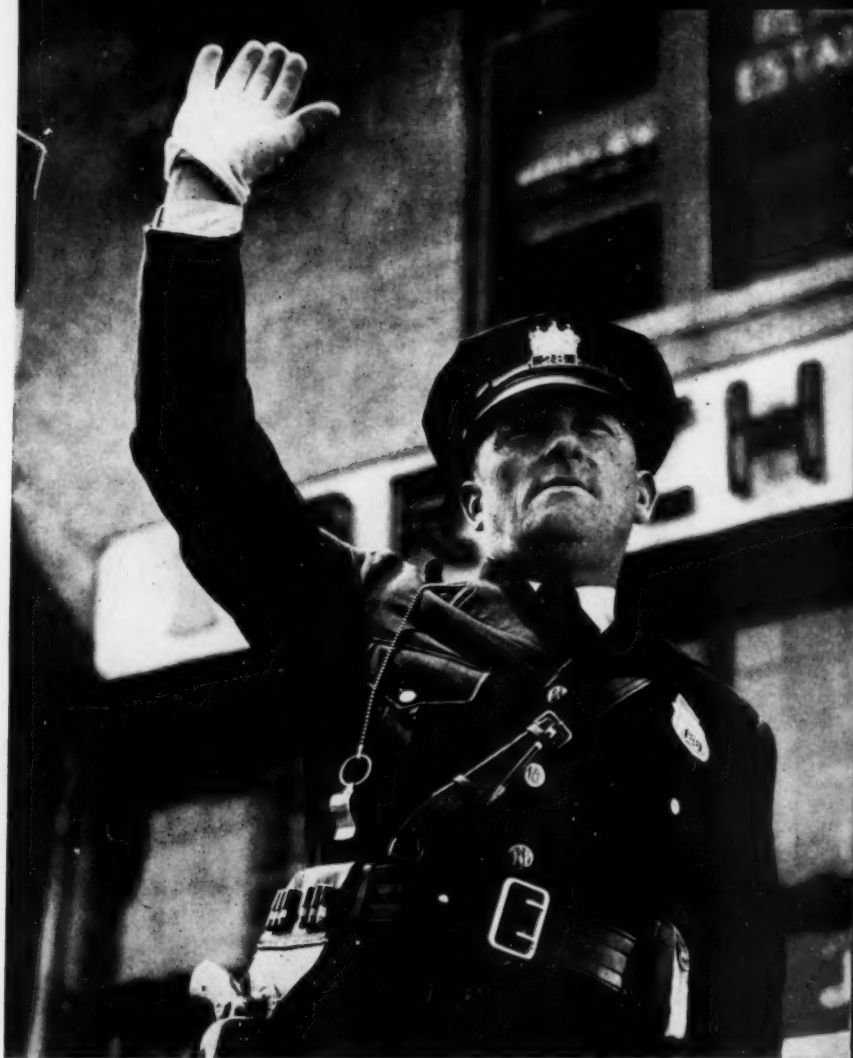
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